ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,300—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 9, 1898.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.	
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th May.
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7536	R. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5257		2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 900	Rs. 525	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,895	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 100

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 570
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1260	Rs. 820

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. May 3, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colspellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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Application to

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Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 12th May, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Babbao, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELLA," 1,961 tons, on or about 16th May, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 19th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 7th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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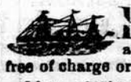

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Doo. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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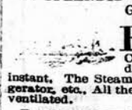
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1898.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS TO JAPAN.



FAST Twin Screw Steamer "WAKASA MARU," 6,386 Tons, Captain J. B. Macmillan, WILL SAIL direct for KOBE, on or about the 17th instant. The Steamer is fitted with Electric Light, Refrigerator, etc., All the Cabins are on Upper Deck, and well ventilated.

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 7th May, 1898

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CARRIAGE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lee of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Walar horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Walar horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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TRADE MARK

OUR present Stock is of an exceptionally fine character, and the Brands offered possess in an eminent degree those tonic and recuperative properties for which these Wines are justly celebrated.

	Cash. Qts. per Rs.	Cash. Pts. per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. per Rs.	Credit. Pts. per doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 4
POMARD	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28 8	15 12	32 0	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12
			Pints.	
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Desert Wine			30 8	34 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

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From Cold, Cough, Bronchitis and disordered lungs, Munk's Pulmonicon is the remedy that suits all constitutions, giving immediate relief, especially to the unpleasant tickling in the Throat which deprives night rest and sleep. Annas 12, at

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HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

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FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	35 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 0
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	60 6	48 6	56 13	71 11

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All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	"
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	"
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INVALUABLE TO HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.
PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

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SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH AND GUMS,
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
IS UNEQUALLED.

It is an EXQUISITE PREPARATION of various Fine Herbal Extracts, and is confidently

RECOMMENDED for the use of EVERY PERSON OF REFINED TASTE.

It POSSESSES CLEANSING and ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES of the FIRST ORDER, removes all discolouration and tartar from the enamel of the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delicate aroma to the breath.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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THE "SACRED BARK" OF
NORTH AMERICA,
RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

This is admitted the FINEST REMEDY for HABITUAL CONSTIPATION known. It is a Tonic Laxative, quickly restoring the normal action of the Organs, without any of the lowering effects left by other Aperients. After a few doses the quantity may be gradually diminished, and the Constipation will, as a rule, be found PERMANENTLY CURED.

MESSRS. KEMP offer some preparations of this invaluable drug :—

	Per Bottle.
THE FLUID EXTRACT	Re. 1-2 & 0-10
THE TASTELESS FLUID EXTRACT,	1-0 & 1-12
THE TASTELESS AROMATISED FLUID EXTRACT	Re. 1-0

All these may be relied upon as fresh and active and superior to the imported preparations of the bark.

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OFTEN ASTONISHES THE WORLD :
IT is the SIMPLE TRUTH that a SMALL DOSE of
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
TAKEN AFTER EACH MEAL,
will, in a short period, effect a really
REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT
IN THE GENERAL HEALTH,
BY IMPROVING THE APPETITE
INVIGORATING THE BODY,
AND GIVING TONE AND
ZEST TO THE SYSTEM.
IT WILL RAISE YOUR SPIRITS,
MAKE YOUR DAYS MORE CHEERFUL,
AND YOUR NIGHTS MORE RESTFUL
Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

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The Work of Walter Crane	1	14
Life and Works of William Q. Orchardson	1	14
Richard R. Holmes. Life of Queen Victoria. Edition de luxe, Photogravure and other illustrations	60	0
The Nude in Art, 45 Exquisite Remarque Proofs, bound in book form	80	0
Coreggio, His Life, His Friends, His Time, by Corrado Ricci, profusely illustrated	40	0
Rembrandt, His Life, His Work, and His Time By Emile Michel, profusely illustrated	40	0
Meissonier. His Life, and His Art. By V. C. O. Greard	32	0
Budge, E. A. The Book of the Dead, 3 Vols.	37	8
Lady Glover. The Life of Sis John Hawley Glover, R. N., G.C.M.G., with Portrait and Maps	10	8
Justin McCarthy's Story of Gladstone's Life	5	10
Admiral Duncan. By the Earl of Camperdown.	12	0
Drake and the Tudor Navy. By J. S. Corbett. Portraits, Illustrations and Maps, 2 Vols.	2	0
Navy & Army Illustrated. New Volume just ready, Vol. 5. Vols. 4 & 3 also on hand, each	9	0

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of COLLETING and SELLING FIREWOOD and CHARCOAL and HIRDA and SHIKAKAI on the Hill Station of Matheran, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Superintendent's Office, at 9 A.M., on the 15th May, 1898. The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. LLOYD F. JONES, M.B., Surgeon-Captain, Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 6th May, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

J. NEUBERG, 51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, Developers, &c., Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses. All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS, With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHEETING, &c. (Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES. Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES, High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES, By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES. From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

15 cases Pilsener Beer, Excelsior Brewery, in quarts and pints.
15 hogsheads of ale.
1 double barrel central fire gun by Silver & Co.
A quantity of household furniture consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, sideboard case, arm and without arm chairs, clothes press, almyrah, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the stock-in-trade of the late Davidass Khooshal, consisting of 6, 7, 8 and 9 yards grey sheetings, printed sarees, scarves, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Ancona—
151—1324 25—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
1326—1333—3 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
1330-32—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
Ex. s.s. Verona.
1357-58—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
Ex. s.s. Ancona.
1337-38—2 cases each 240 dozen Panorama balls.
1339-41—3 cases each 240 dozen Panorama balls.
Ex. s.s. Verona.
1363—1 case 300 dozen Panorama balls.
Ex. s.s. Ancona.
1328—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
1325—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
Ex. s.s. Verona.
1364—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
1368—1 case 600 dozen imitation ivory snuff boxes.
1367-68—2 cases each 600 dozen toys.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 dog-cart and harness.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 dog-cart newly done up with bay Arab pony 13 2 3-4, 6 years old and harness.
A few pneumatic tyre Lady and Gent's bicycles,
1 tricycle ball bearing.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts, with balls, cues, lamp, etc., complete, English-made oakwood revolving office table with Master key, Gent's pneumatic bicycle by Palmer, rich table ornaments, windcoat lamps, lady's and gents' saddles, etc., etc., the property of Surgeon-Major JOHN CRIMMIN, V. C., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF ONE-FOURTH PART OR SHARE IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HAINES ROAD, NEAR BYCULLA TANK.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Ojmajee Crushnajee Varadi, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Janabai, widow of Raghoje Raghoje Jambooker, Ojmajee Raghoje Jambooker, Mahadoo Raghoje Jambooker, and Hari Raghoje Jambooker, a minor, by his elder brother and guardian the said Ojmajee Raghoje Jambooker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of February, 1895.

All that the one-fourth part or share of the mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of Government Poras land or ground, containing by admeasurement square yards, being the portion of land containing by admeasurement 1351 square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 192, new No. 13712, old Survey No. none, and new Survey No. 1-3470, together with the messuages, tenements or three dwelling chawls standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at the northern side of Haines Road near Byculla Tank, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagors, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward Nos. 7012, 7033, 7037, and street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 1, 31, 33, 35, respectively, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway, on the west by the house of Atmaram Manyan and Pandoo Govind Gowli, on the north by Municipal Gutter and on the south by Haines Road, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A SPLENDID SELF-ACTING ORGAN, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. IN FORBES STREEET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Furdoonjee Bajonjee Kapadia, the mortgagee, in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. Ruttonjee, the goods and stock-in-trade consisting of clocks, watches, gold and silver jewellery, a splendid self-acting organ playing full brass band of 30 men with 6 spare barrels, glass show cases and cupboards, safes, watchmaker's tools, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyer Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

300 bales Hasting's K bags, 38 by 28, each bale containing 300 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, next to Dr. Sidney Smith's, the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, plated ware, Henry II pattern dinner service glassware, ladies' and gent's saddles, complete mother-of-pearl large screen, real Persian carpets, table ornaments, oil paintings, half plate camera, tiger skin, ladies' bicycle, English wall mirror lamps, mahogany square piano by Rose, large crockery stove, etc., the property of T. GAHAGAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Tents, Wellington Lines, near the Bantstand, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, Persian and Cambay carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. D. N. ELIOT.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Soortee, Bookseller, consisting of a large number of school-books, standard works, dictionaries, novels, picture books, copy books, exercise books, Persian and Guzerati books, writing table, chairs, glass door, cupboards, copying press, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's office, opposite the Crawford Market—

A quantity of unclaimed and intestate properties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Tents, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design made to order by Wimbridge and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, large oil-paintings, large Persian and Brussels' carpets, lady's and gentleman's saddles, gentleman's bicycle with Dunlop non-slipping weigh tyres, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, one Surat cow in milk, &c., &c., the property of S. M. CLOWES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Foreman's Bungalow, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and bentwood furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate walnut wood iron frame cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, a D. B. C. F. hammerless gun in case by the Army and Navy Stores, a 450 Colt's and other revolvers, a splendid collection of shikar trophies, consisting of bear panther, boar, sambhur, hyaena, crocodile and other heads and skins, set up by one of the Taxidermists in India, a fine lot of old inlaid armour, Afghan matchlock guns, swords, spears, chain armour, etc., from the frontier, a splendid chance for collectors and museums, a half plate and photographic camera, with two double dark slides and stand by the London Stereoscopic Company, in canvas, waterproof case, one portrait lens, a choice lot of ferns, and other plants in tubs and pots, the property of W. FRY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Morland Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright grand pianoby "Schiedmayer and Soehne" in first class order, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of J. FAULCONER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MESS KIT, EMPTY SODAWATER BOTTLES, AND SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of provisions, such as compressed vegetables, meat in tins, beef tea, biscuits, mess kit, a large quantity of empty cork and patent sodawater bottles, and sundry other articles.

5 Smiths bellows best warranted and double nailed, with reversible pipe.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 9th May, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 141 PACKAGES PAPERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms as follows :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Indentor, Mahasuk Vithuldas.

10 bales white foolscap paper.
11 " " "
13 " white glazed papers.
9 " " " "
16 " " " "
6 cases white glazed writing papers.
9 " " " "
4 " " " "
5 " blue ruled writing papers.
3 " glazed writing papers.
7 " "
2 bales unglazed printing papers.
31 " "
15 " orange glazed printing papers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms as follows :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Khakibhoy Pudumsee.

21450-54—5 cases crystal glassware consisting of chandeliers spare parts such as different sizes of arms, stands, baskets with handles, nozzles, pans, hooks, tubes, balls, bells, saree.

Also at the risk and on account of a defaulting indentor—3777, 3774-77, 4557-63—7 cases same as above goods.

4 cases dog chains.

On account of the concerned—

V S—2246-45—2 cases and 20 pieces fancy cotton coating.

8 bales grey shirtings 48 inches 8 lbs.
7 " " 41 " 10 lbs.
5 " " 46 " "
2 " " 40 " 13 lbs.
6 " " 39 " 8 lbs.

26-29—4 cases and 50 pieces white shirtings 33" by 40 yards superior quality.

12 cases and 200 pieces coloured ground printed border sarees 44" by 1-7 1-9 yards.

10 bales grey drill.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT CAMMATEEPOORA OR UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee, under the power of sale reserved to her by an indenture of mortgage of the 31st March, 1896, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of Patell Jamnadas Pranjivandas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1898, on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or range of buildings, consisting of eight compartments or chawls, standing thereon, situate at Cammateepoora or Upper Duncan Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring three hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward Nos. 538 and 539, Street Nos. 448-450, 452, 454, and 456, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2653, 2676, and 4824, new No. 9635, old Survey Nos. 2153, 2-2833, 4595, and new Survey No. 5684, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a footpath and partly by the public passage called Upper Duncan Road, on or towards the west by a passage and beyond that by the property of Dharsey Ludha, on or towards the north by the Camatipoora 6th Lane, on or towards the south partly by the property of Tricumdas Purshotum and partly by a Police Chowkey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Kashinath Bapuji Corba and Dinanath Bapuji Corba.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Payne Gilbert and Sayani, Mortgagees' Solicitors, at their office, at Hornby Row, Fort,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KAZEE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Mahomedbhoy Mahomedally Kajiji and in virtue of the power of sale given to him under the deed of mortgage dated the 17th day of August, 1893, and made between Mahomedbhoy Mohamedally Kajiji of the one part, and Khatizabai, widow, and Bai Hawabai, daughter, administratrixes of Bapu Balla, deceased, and on account and at the risk of Hawabai, daughter and surviving administratrix of Bapu Balla deceased and the said heir and legal representative of the said Khatizabai since deceased, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Kazee Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 897, new No. 8065, old survey No. 1869, and new survey No. 839, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward, No. 6185 and Street, Nos. 203, 205, 208, and 210, as follows, that is to say, on the east by the new Kazee Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Shaboodin Wagmarey, and on the south by the house of Koolbeedin Chargay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said deceased Bapu Balla and his tenants and now in that of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply either to Messrs. Maganlal and Kustomji, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee Dossabhoy Merwanjee Tarcewala, under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of March 1897, and by a deed of further charge dated the 23rd June 1897, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE will sell by Public Auction on account and risk of Rajubai, widow of Dhondoo Vithoo Sindhey, and another, the mortgagors, on Saturday, the 14th day of May 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate on the western side of Upper Duncan Road, and on the eastern side of Stable Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 456 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2840, 3039 and 3140, and new Nos. 9822, and old survey Nos. 4-2148, 4124 and 4465A and new survey Nos. 5619 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 376, 377 and 533, and street 11-13-1 and 416 and 420, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Upper Duncan Road, on the west by the Stable Street, on the north by the property of Noorbhoy Nathoobhoy, and on the south by the property of Abdoolally Rallinji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the mortgagee's solicitor, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, or the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Bombay, 9th May, 1898. Auctioneers.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO., FLEMING SHAW & CO., BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE : Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or 63-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents, 65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Perio is at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comotoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Karachee.

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SINGAPORE, PENANG ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :

43, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 3½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent, 47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 81, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C. H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
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Kurrachee—D. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 6 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD, Manager, Bombay Branch.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA, Agent.

Hornby Road,

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

0, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDI

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 0-47m., 1-47s. Low water, 7-40m., 7-39s.
Currimbhoy Mills, Esplanade Road, 12 o'clock noon.
Ebrahimbhoy Peerbhoy Mills, ditto, 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, annual meeting, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Rudelsburg entered the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Aries and Worsley Hall left the dock on Friday, and the steamer Egypt on Staurday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Muskat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, and Bahrein, per extra s. s. Nevasa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

COLLAPSE OF A ROOF.—About half-past 8 o'clock, on Friday night, a portion of a roof of a four-storied house, which is under repairs, belonging to Mr. Nansey Khairaz, at Dongree Street, suddenly came down, bringing a portion of the ceiling with it, and fell in the passage on the floor below. The damage is estimated at Rs. 100. The Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality, have been informed of the occurrence.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Casebai, a woman, residing on the ground floor of a house at Chinchpogly, reported to the police, on Friday morning, the theft of cashand sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 105, from a cash-box, some time during the 4th instant. The complainant's servant, who has since absconded, is suspected of the theft, and is being sought for by the police.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Bandmaster Herr Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30 :—

Lancers	Tomfoolery	Jaxone.
Overture	Zanetta	Auver.
Valse	Belle Amie	M. Isler.
Song	The Soul's Awakening	Haddock.
Musical Sketch	A Plantation Holiday	Seebold.
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

THE PRINCESS ROYAL LIQUEUR WHISKEY.—In our columns of short advertisements will be found an advertisement by Messrs. Byramjee and Co. of a new brand of whiskey, the Princess Royal Liqueur Whiskey, just imported into this country, and of which Messrs. Framjee & Co. are the sole agents in India of the well known manufacturers, Messrs. Mofr & Co., of Glasgow. The Princess Royal Liqueur Whiskey has been found to be of great mellowness and delicacy of flavour and of agreeable aroma—free from fusel oil and other impurities.

DESTRUCTION OF A WEDDING MANDAP.—On Friday last, a mandap erected in front of a house for the celebration of wedding ceremonies, at Bhasker Lane, Pinjrapole, was found to be on fire, and before anything could be done, it was burnt to the ground owing to its having been constructed of light materials. The damage was the property of one Soondarji, who estimated the damage at Rs. 500. The municipal fire-brigade stations were communicated with, and the Babula Tank steamer arrived at the scene, followed by other engines, but the fire had already done its work, and what remained for the fire-brigade to perform was to extinguish the burning materials of the pendal. This was accomplished within a few minutes by means of a line of hose attached to a standpipe. The cause of the fire was attributed to careless biddee smoking.

A BREACH OF POLICE REGULATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, four victoria drivers were charged with plying for hire at a place not duly appointed. The accused stated that though they were not on the appointed stand, they were close by, and were just taking their horses into the shade. The police sepoys, who prosecuted the accused, deposed that he arrested the accused when their conveyances were near the church in the Apollo Street. The church authorities objected to victorias standing there. It was found on further inquiry that the accused did not cause obstruction to traffic, and that there was not service at the church at the time. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that the church authorities had no reason to take any objection at a time when there was no chance of any interference being caused to religious worship by the conveyances.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month of April last the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 4,051, among whom the number of new admissions was 1,127, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Hindu	333	228	364	925
Mussalman	57	35	93	185
Parsee	6	2	9	17
Other castes	...	...	...	...
Total	396	265	466	1,127

The average daily attendance was 1350.

PARTY IN HONOUR OF DR. NARIMAN.—An afternoon party was held on Saturday, at the bungalow of the late Mr. Ramkrishna Manekji, Babula Tank Road, in honour of Dr. S. Nariman, medical officer in charge of Umerkhady Sub-district, who is proceeding to Calcutta on plague duty. Gentlemen representing different sections of the native community were present. Mr. Najmuddin Tyabji, chairman of the district committee, appointed in connection with plagu , in addressing those present, spoke in terms of praise of the services rendered by Dr. Nariman, and complimented him on the golden opinion he had won during the tenure of his office. Mr. Eliza Solomon, on behalf of the Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, and Jewish inhabitants of the district, gave expression to the feelings of gratitude and satisfaction which they felt at the considerate and able manner in which Dr. Nariman performed his arduous and unpleasant duties. The speaker referred to the great difficulties which Dr. Nariman had to face owing to the ignorance of the poor people residing in the district, and remarked that in spite of these difficulties Dr. Nariman proved equal to the occasion and gained the confidence of the people. In conclusion, he asked the doctor to accept, as a token of their gratitude, a small gift in the shape of a silver cup. Mr. Tyabji having presented the cup, Dr. Nariman thanked them all for the honour they had done him, and said that he had done nothing more than his duty. After the distribution of flowers, the gathering dispersed.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A HINDU MARRIED COUPLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Goculdas Wady, Maharpakady Road, Mazagon, touching the deaths of Sadoo Gunoo, aged twenty-eight years, a labourer employed in the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Mills, and his wife Yesbuda, aged eighteen years, both of whom resided in a chawl in that locality. It was stated that Sadoo and his wife had frequent quarrels with the latter's mother-in-law, who resided with them until Saturday, the 30th ultimo, when Sadoo, having turned her out of his room, she went to reside with her brother at Gunpowder Road. Two days after the mother-in-law returned to the chawl and advised her son Sadoo and his wife to vacate the chawl and to go and live with her and his brother at Gunpowder Road. The couple agreed to do so, but when they went thither Sadoo's mother refused to receive them and the party had a quarrel. The couple returned to their place, and on the following day Sadoo's mother again visited them, and some high words passed between them. About 3 o'clock, on Friday morning, a neighbour, named Luximee, heard a splash in the well close to the chawl. She raised an alarm, and the police were informed. It was then discovered that the door of the room occupied by the deceased couple was open and that they were missing. The police dragged the well and the bodies were recovered. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide by drowning.

HE had come down from Tirah with the Third Brigade, and a candid friend asked him whether now-a-days they did not manage things better on Egypt's playing fields than in Indian hills :—"Not at all, dear boy, not at all ; except they arrange for their meals better. Ours was Bara without a tiffin, theirs was Bara after A. T." And he went out and smiled bitterly.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot : 53., Farringdon Road, London.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT "CHATEAU PETIT."

FOR the last fortnight great festivities had been going on at the "Chateau Petit," Warden Road, the palatial building belonging to Mr. Bomanjee Dinshawjee Petit, son of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., in connection with the marriage of his son, Mr. Jehanghir Bomanjee Petit, with Miss Jaljee, daughter of the late Mr. Sorabjee Kaikoshru Patack. Almost daily for the last fifteen days, more than five hundred Parsi gentlemen and about a hundred ladies had been feasted at the beautiful mansion ; and on Wednesday last, the evening was entirely set apart for Parsi ladies, numbering over a thousand, for whom an excellent banquet was provided, with amusements suitable to their taste. The building is an upper storied one, situated about the middle of Warden Road, on a rocky eminence, facing the west and commanding a good view of the city. The bungalow was originally built by Mr. Rustomjee Kharas, by whom it was sold to r. Jacob E. Sassoon, and finally it was purchased by the present owner, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit. Since it came into his possession, extensive alterations had been made, and it was embellished in every way that the present science of architecture could suggest. The credit of remodelling and embellishing the bungalow is due to the architectural skill of Mr. K. B. Vacha, L. C. E., of the Bombay University, who has an extensive practice in Bombay. Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji D. Petit having expressed a desire to remodel the premises, the work was entrusted to Mr. Vacha, who carried out the extensive alterations, which gave a new aspect to the mansion. Mr. Vacha has also designed and built a bungalow at Matheran and another at Mahableshwar for Mr. Bomanji D. Petit, and they are much admired for their exterior appearance and internal arrangements. These two bungalows are considered valuable properties on the hills.

For the wedding festivities extensive preparations had been made both within and without the main building. The compound wall was elegantly ornamented, and the gates, on either side, were made in imitation of Windsor Castle ; the crest of the Petit Family being cunningly interwoven, namely, "Consequitor quod cunque Petit," meaning,—"He gains what he aims at." This motto was to be seen everywhere. A very picturesque marble fountain had been erected in the centre of the compound, which played all day and night. The front hall had been elaborately ornamented with with rich oil paintings and marble statues, representing "Science" and "Industry." There is a rich organ, said to be the best in Bombay. The celebrated Sabatino de Angelis and Sons' Bronze Farnese Bull is placed in the centre of the room, being in size a third part of the original, which is to be seen in the Museum at Naples. There are other artistic statues representing the four seasons ; and marble flower pots from the "Oriental Commercial Agency," Meadow Street. The glass decorations of doors and windows have been done by Messrs. Kanga and Company, of Church Gate Street. There is a large silver ornament by Messrs. Hart and Co., of Madras, being in commemoration of the silver wedding of the parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit. This wedding took place on the 25th February 1872, and the silver-wedding day was observed with much rejoicings at Chateau Petit. Further on are placed two big cabinets, one furnished in English style, the other in Moorish style, both containing rare and elegant articles. Mrs. Goolbai Bomanjee's boudoir forms a third room, which is furnished in Japanese style, the walls and pillars being done in Dado work. The drawing-room sofas and chairs are all covered with rich Paris embroidered silk, costing over a hundred rupees a yard. There are some old real ivory and sasuma works, which are a rarity in this part of India. A special phonograph apparatus has been received from England, which, when played, gives a selection of singing and whistling imitations. There are several photographic family groups, chiefly Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee and their children, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and family, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (first, second, and third Baronets), and Byramjee Jejeebhoy, father of Mrs. Goolbai B. Petit, etc. There are two real granite pillars, over fifteen feet high, which are much admired on account of their height and massiveness. The study and library room contain a large collection of books in almost all departments of science and literature. Among these are works on the religious ceremonies and customs of the various nations of the world, valued at Rs. 10,000. Besides a billiard room, there is a ladies' receiving room, furnished in charming style. The grounds adjoining the chateau cover over twenty thousand square yards. In the rear of the bungalow is an engine shed, which is used to work three electric light installations. The shrubbery and fernery form a distinct and separate department of the gardening grounds. Still further in the rear is a rocky eminence, on which are erected shamianas, under which covers were laid for from five to six hundred persons, every evening for dinner. Much praise is due to Mrs. Goolbai Bomanjee Petit for her share in the preparations and for the artistic manner in which every part of the house and even every nook and corner had been embellished, and she spent many a weary hour in supervising the minutest details of the arrangements connected with the festivities, and making th m brilliant in every way. Every evening during these festivities the house rang with mirth and merriment, and crowds outside on the road enjoyed the sight with evident pleasure.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE WEDDING CEREMONY.

The round of wedding festivities at Chateau Petit terminated on Saturday evening amidst unusual rejoicings and merriment—the best function that has been witnessed in Parsi society for a long time. About two thousand Parsi ladies and gentlemen were invited to attend the wedding ceremony. They assembled at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the town seat of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., where they formed a procession, and walked over to Chateau Petit, headed by the band of the 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, who played some selections on the way. Before the procession was formed, a photograph of the group standing before Petit Hall was taken by Mr. S. M. Bhedwar, and another was taken from Dadysett's Hill, just above Readymoney House. Sir Dinshaw, Dustoor Jamaspjee, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and others drove in their carriages from Petit Hall to the chateau—a distance of about a mile and a-half. Crowds of spectators on the roads and in bungalows and houses situated along the route witnessed the grand procession with much pleasure. Some of the ladies went slowly in their carriages, while others walked with the procession. The bridegroom in his rich attire, who bore a shawl in one hand with garlands of flowers placed round his neck, and with a bouquet in his other hand, headed the procession, the high priests Shums-ul-ulama J. J. Modi and Dustoor Kaikobad of Poona supporting him on either side. On reaching the Chateau, the guests were accommodated in rows of chairs, while the ladies occupied sofas, couches and other seats, provided for them on the ground floor, and others found seats on the upper storey. According to the Parsi religious observances, the bridegroom was received with due solemnity on the threshold of the bungalow, the ladies cheerily singing songs suitable to the occasion.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Sandhurst, who happened to be in Bombay on a short trip from Mahableshwar, was specially invited to witness the marriage ceremony. His Excellency who attended with his personal staff, evinced a keen interest in the proceedings, and made minute enquiries into the significance of every part of the function from beginning to end. The benediction was pronounced by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji and Shums-ul-ulama Ervad Jivanjijamshedji Mody B. A., When the prayers were finished, his Excellency and staff, Sir George Cotton, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, Mr. Eduljee R. Reporter, and other European ladies and gentlemen repaired to the refreshment rooms, where ample supplies of the good things of this world were provided. Lord Sandhurst shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Jaljee Jehangir B. Petit, and in drinking to their health, wished them every happiness in their newly wedded life. The toast was enthusiastically received by those present. Sir Dinshaw, in returning thanks to his Excellency, proposed his health in a few good words, and it was right loyally drunk. His Excellency was escorted to his carriage by Mrs. Goolbai Bomanjee Petit, who again thanked him for his courtesy in having honoured her and her family by his presence. The presents to the bride and bridegroom were numerous and brilliant. They were exhibited in the Billiard Room and were generally admired. His Excellency was greatly pleased with the display of jewels and valuable articles sent as presents. Their value is estimated at about a lakh and fifty thousand rupees. A few of the guests then dined with Sir Dinshaw and Mr. Bomanjee. Owing to his absence from Bombay on account of indisposition, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., was unable to participate in the festivities in the family, with which he is intimately connected. The witnesses to the marriage ceremony were Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit on behalf of the bridegroom ; and Mr. Tarachund on behalf of the bride. Valuable presents were made and exchanged, agreeably to the social custom of the Parsis. This terminated one of the most interesting social functions ever witnessed in Bombay.

The wedding presents referred to above were as follows:—A diamond ring, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart; a diamond ring, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit ; a cheque of Rs. 5,001, big pearl and diamond necklace, big pearl and diamond bracelets, and big pearl and diamond earings, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit ; a jacket embroidered over with pearls, and a self-striking and repeating gold watch with chain and charms, Mrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit ; a repeating gold watch studded with diamonds, Mr. and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit ; a diamond tie-pin, Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit; a big silver flower-vase with an inland ivory chess-table, and a big silver English clock with chimes, Mrs. D. N. Dadyseth, Mrs. F. M. Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. F. R. Cama, Mrs. J. N. Petit, Mrs. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, and Mrs. M. S. Jamsetjee ; two big Dresden figure-lamps with electric fittings, and a set of coffee cups and saucers in a velvet case, Mr. Nosarojee N. Wadia, C.I.E. ; a chess-box with plated pawns, Mr. and Mrs. Pestonjee Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia ; a big wind-mill clock in case, Mr. Adumje Peerbhoy, Sheriff of Bombay ; a big silver flower centre-piece, Mr. Heptoola Yussoofally ; a big album with the collection of his best work of art, Mr. Shapoor N. Bhedwar ; Sir John Lubbock's 100 books in a Cabinet made at the arc furnishing establishment, Mr. and Mrs. Jal Rustomjee Aria ; a microscope with two boxes of slides and plates, and two big bronze lamps, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Petit, ; a set of three books of Tennyson's with Morocco leather binding, in case, Mr. Kawasjee Merwanjee Shroff ; one silver blotting pad, Mr. and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody; a big bronze clock, Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy ; History of the world in eight volumes, Mrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Furdoonjee Cowasjee Petit; a silver inkstand with pen and paper knife, Miss Sassoon J. David ; big silver vase, Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee H. Jussawalla ; silver flower stand with glass card tray, Mr. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Jussawalla ; an embroidered photo with a frame, Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomjee Aria ; a big full-sized Glaistons bag with silver fittings, Messrs. Dhunjibhoy and Perozshaw Bomanjee Petit ; a big silver bowl and a small ivory writing desk, blotting pad and book-stand, Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Pandey ; one silver flower-vase, Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee Merwanjee Vakil ; a wooded basket carved out of one single piece, Khan Bahadoor Naorojee P. Vakil, C.I.E. ; a silver inkstand with pen, paper, knife, and a blotter, Mr. and Mrs. Framjee K. Patuck ; a small silver flower-vase and a silver bowl, Mr. Dady N. Dadyseth ; a champagne jug with six glasses and a silver tray, Mr. Burjorjee Dadabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy ; a plated-butter pot, Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjeebhoy H. Wadia ; a leather jewel box and a set of gold stud and links, Mr. Nusserwanjee Dady N. Dadyseth ; an enamelled diamond ring, Mrs. Hormusjee O. Petit ; small watch, tie pin, with six ties, Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee O. Petit ; a pair of silver napkin rings, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Clarke ; an embroidered tea-cosey, Miss Palmer ; a large silver tray with coffee tea and sugar pots, Mr. Perozshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy ; a small silver tray with coffee, tea, and sugar pots, Mr. and Mrs. Merwanjee Tarachund ; a silver blotting pad, Mr. Khurshedjee D. Dadyseth ; a box containing Byron's complete works in twelve volumes, Messrs. Cursetjee and Bomanjee Jamshedjee J. Wadia ; two big silver flower-vases, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Pandey ; one small silver vase, Miss Soonabai Cowasjee Petit ; a large silver flower vase, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Madraswalla ; a book entitled "Queen Victoria," Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel ; a plated flower vase, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Patel, a sandal wood easle and frame, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Patuck ; a silver vase, Mr. Ardesir Sorabjee D. Camdin ; a big silver vase, Miss Dinbai Bomajee Petit ; a pair of small silver vases, Miss Manekbai Bomanjee Petit ; a small wooden toilet-box, Mr. Issac Benjamin ; a big plated flower-vase, Mr. Merwanjee Jeevanjee Chapakhanawalla ; a full-sized Gladstone bag with complete silver fittings and a silver tray, Mr. and Mrs. Khodadad R. Watcha ; a full-sized Gladstone bag with complete silver fittings, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ; apiated decanter stand with 3 cut glass bottles, Mr. and Mrs. Nanabhoy A. Moos ; a fine silk *saree* embroidered in gold and silver all over with crests, an embroidered pillow, three embroidered blotting pads, an embroidered lady's bag, and a couple of embroidered frames, Messrs. Sorabshaw J. Mistry and Co.; a morocco-bound volume of Shakespeare, Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar ; a ivory large chessboard with pawns, Mr. and Mrs. Nusserwanjee M. Cama ; an album, silk handkerchief, and silver case, Miss Fuzir ; a glass globe watch, Mr. Rustomjee H. 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SAD DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN BLACK.

NEWS has been received in Madras of the death, under painful circumstances, of the Rev. John Black, M.A., late Officiating Chaplain, St. Mark's, Bangalore. Mr. Black left Bangalore on the 8th ult. on urgent private affairs, for Home. He sailed from Colombo on the 10th by the Norddeutscher Lloyd I. G. mail steamer Bayern, and between the 17th and 18th, while the steamer was between Perim and Suez, he jumped overboard. On Sunday, the 17th, some of the passengers suspected the deceased was not in his right mind. He kept sitting on the rail in imminent danger of falling over, though warned against it. Next morning he was missing, and a letter was found in his cabin stating that, owing to his having been recognised aboard as a clergyman, he intended, for no other reason, to commit suicide. Great regret will be felt for his death, as he was universally liked. He leaves a widow and children. He joined the Madras establishment in 1880.—*Madras Times.*

A CORONER'S inquiry into the death of Mrs. Edith Beaufort, a novelist, aged thirty-six years, was held at Chiswick on April 18. Evidence was given to the effect that Mrs. Beaufort had lived apart from her husband, a journalist, and had written novels to maintain herself and her three children. Her anxieties had preyed upon her mind, and she had spoken to her sister of suicide. A Sergeant of the Scots Guards, with his wife, occupying a flat at Chiswick under that rented by Mrs. Beaufort, missed her for some days, and on entering her room he discovered her sitting in a chair dead. She had poisoned herself by turning on the gas, after having closed all inlets of air. A verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned.

THE fifth list of subscriptions to the Indian Heroes' Fund bringing the total to date to £1,665 17s., include subscriptions from no fewer than seven members of the Secretary of State's Council for India. Among those who have previously subscribed are the Dukes of Fife, Abercorn, and Bedford, the Duchess of Grafton, the Earl of Kintore, Lord Wenlock, and almost all the distinguished Anglo-Indian Generals. As indicating the sympathy felt in humbler quarters for our native soldiers, the present list includes subscriptions like that of the Strond-green Club, to which no fewer than 120 members, or of the Bradford Junior Conservative Club, to which sixty members have each contributed. The hon. secretary of the fund is Mr. E. K. Robinson, Gloucester-lodge, St. Margaret's, Middlesex.

THE CUBAN REVOLT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

IN a previous letter I have described the state of Cuba during the latter half of the present century as one of continual revolt. There had always been misgovernment and corruption, or, rather, perhaps, it would be just to say that Spain has religiously adhered to the colonial system of the Romans and of European nations in the eighteenth century, and has maintained the comfortable doctrine that colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country. This was to be borne only as long as it was the rule. But when the war of American Independence had admonished Great Britain the nations of Europe gradually began to adopt a more enlightened colonial policy. The Spanish colonies remained on exception. As long as the prosperity of Cuba was great and bountiful, the exactions, though creating discontents, were submitted to. But two great causes assailed the wealth of the island by striking at its staple industry. The emancipat on of slaves and the competition of beet sugar produced hard times, and hard times caused bad tempers and desperate men.

THEREVOLT OF '68.

In 1868 the world perceived that Cgba was in a state of revolt. Till 1878 it remained so. Many thousand troops were sent from Spain; many millions of *pestas* were spent ; many hundreds of unfortunate people either perished in action or against dead wall. At length Marshall Martinez Campos was sent to quell the insurrection. Of the career of this great and distinguished soldier it may be said that "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war." He has several times 'pronounced' and each time a government has fallen. He has ended several wars, but not by sharp shot and cold steel. He brought the Cuban revolt of 1868 to a close in 1878 by bribery on a large scale. Having purchased the most important patriots, he announced that order reigned in Cuba, and the loud "Te Deums" of Spain's innumerable churches proclaimed the reunion of the mother country with her rebellious daughter. During the whole revolt the United States had viewed with impatience the anarchy and with indignation the rigorous methods that characterise all South American and West Indian politics. All the world, therefore, was glad when peace was restored. But in the rugged mountains and dense forests of the eastern end of the island a few irreconcilables maintained themselves desperately ; the revolt had dwindled to brigandage. But of this the world knew nothing.

THE COMING DISTRESS.

Meanwhile the economic pressure continued and increased in severity. The ten years' war had not improved the terms on which the sugar trade could compete in the markets of the world. The number of unemployed labourers and of bankrupt employers swelled as the years passed by. At the bottom of every savage quarrel is or should be a financial disagreement. The Cubans looked to Spain as the cause of all their miseries, and in 1894 the scandard of revolt was again unfurled in the eastern end of the island among the implicable "brigands." Since that date there has been continued hard fighting.

THE REVOLT OF '94.

At first the Spaniards sought to pen the rebels in the wildest and most uncultivated parts of the island. But gradually it became evident that this was impossible. Risings broke out behind the cordons of troops, and the insurrection spread all over the country. In November 1895 when with a bro her officer I visited the island, the situation was briefly as follows :—The Spaniards held the town and the railways. They maintained military order in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas, situate at the western and most flat and developed end of the island. Everything else belonged to the rebels.

Every town was encircled by a ring of detached pickets in little block houses made of railway iron, of sleepers, of slabs of stone, and protected by wire entanglements and *abatis*. Beyond this line it was impossible for a soldier to go. Nothing less than a column of troops of over 500 men could venture out. Inside the town were the "sympathisers," eloquent but harmless. The rebels, laying aside the weapon and badge which constituted their sole uniform would often walk in through the pickets—for agricultural work was not definitely prohibited—and join the animated circles at the cafe, tables. And it may be said that no Spanish soldier was ever moved a mile without their knowledge.

The Spanish regimental officers are mostly drawn from the ranks, and have little prospect of rising beyond the dignity of Captain. All high command and authority are to be reached *via* the Staff, and it is in that employ that the "hidalgos, dons," and other gentlemen of old Spain are to be found. These officers are equally distinguished for their courtesy, their dignity and their courage. The officers of the line have little to recommend them except a certain cheerfulness of disposition, and a philosophic temperament. Both classes are corrupt, and neither have a strongly developed sense of duty. Both are brave and both have the complementary vice of cruelty.

These officers might also be seen in the cafes very contented, and not in the least anxious to bring the war to a close. The Spanish Government make the grave mistake of allowing double pay to all soldiers on active service. The British officer services for the fun and glory alone, and—fortunately for him—does not enter the army with a view of saving money. Not so the Spaniard. Pay and perquisites are the allurements which excite his martial ardour, and the doubling of the one and the increased facilities for collecting the other, which the revolt involves, quite reconcile him to the prospect of temporary exile from the shores of old Castille.

COLUMNS.

His life was varied by occasional "columns." The whole island was divided into military districts, each under the command of a Mejor or Lieutenant-General. Columns of troops circulated in each district from one town to the other, and in this employment the impartial spectator must admit that the Spaniard is seen at his best. The travel on the very lightest scale ; no tents, no shelters, no change of clothes ; only a hammock, a blanket and perhaps a few cigars.

The Staff of the Divisional General shared these privations. But it may be said in Cuba that whatever else fails, the commissariat will include good coffee, excellent rum, and magnificent cigars. And that after all is the groundwork of a civilised meal.

The column starts wandering perhaps sixty miles through the forests and the high grass plains, looking for the insurgents. Nor do these keep them long in suspense Regular yellow flrinz into camp every night, perpetual ambuscades, cutting off stragglers and sentry-stalking, and occasional skirmishes—some of which may even attain to the dignity of actions—are the usual tactics of the enemy. Once or twice they have varied them. Concentrating in secret they have descended in great numbers on a Spanish column, and killed and wounded nearly all. In this manner Martinez Campos was himself almost captured or killed. Indeed, it is stated that no fewer than seven bullets pierced his clothes, the insurgents being apparently unable to improve on "outers."

UNSATISFACTORY WAR.

Thus for five or six days there is continual harrassing, rough fighting. Yellow fever hangs to the skirts of the column, and rarely is the morning march began without two or three hurried funerals. The casualties by bullets and sickness are, but in a column of about 1,200 men three or four were hit every night by the "sniping," if such an expression may be transplanted. An action or "battle" as it is reported to Europe, may be productive of perhaps 40 or 50 killed and wounded. In all cases the frontier formula applies, "The enemy's losses are believed to have been heavy, but as they removed their dead and wounded no reliable estimate could be obtained." Amid such surroundings, and in so unsatisfactory a situation, the Spaniard, whether officer or man, is always cheery, always civil and usually contented. Presently the painful peregrination is at an end, and the column gets back safe to town and cafe again.

The absolute want of all system and arrangements, of all attempt to combine the movement of several such columns, and the lack of any definite principle which were so painfully manifest soon enabled the observer to be certain that the military operations of the Spanish Government would not end in the suppression of the rebellion.

THE NATIONAL WEAPON.

The rebels as antagonists were not usually formidable, but on occasion in great numbers and at close quarters they have proved themselves terrible adversaries. The *machete* is the national weapon. It is a long heavy chopping knife. The Cuban uses it, has used it from infancy, to cut the sugarcane, or hack a path through the forest. Trained by constant practice he attains a marvellous cutting power, and many are the stories that the Spaniards tell of rifles being cut through at a single stroke. But is rarely that the opponents come to close quarters. Usually the skirmish is terminated by the retirement of the insurgents to the woods and of the Spaniards to the town. The fire of the rebels is ill-aimed but heavy. They pack their firing line thickly with men, and without regard to sighting or aim scatter a shower of bullets over the ground in front. In this way they cause some loss, and by the prodigious whistling which the numerous projectiles make, the situation is given the appearance, at least, of danger. In strong contrast to the wild musketry of the ignorant negroes and mulattos—many of whom cut the back sight from their weapons because they catch it in the "lianas" and other creepers of the woods—is the fire of the American "filibusters." These are all good shots, and have no aim but to make a bag. The Spanish officer is the object of their detestation and of their marksmanship. They have killed many of them by well-aimed long range fire, and it may easily be believed that the affection of Spain for the United States has not been increased thereby.

THE RAILWAY WARFARE.

Besides holding the towns and circulating columns the Spaniards maintain the railways. Their pride will not allow them to admit that a state of war exists, and the traffic is carried on "as usual." Railway travelling was by no means dull. But the Cuban population have now become used to the excitement. The train comes into the station, the carriages from the window downward plated with iron sheets, on which the splashes of bullets can be frequently seen. In front and in rear is a loop-holed armoured car full of soldiers. A pilot engine precedes the train to look out for obstructions and damage to the permanent-way. Every bridge, every culvert, is guarded by a blockhouse, with from 20 to 30 soldiers in it. The pace is about 10 miles an hour. Nearly every train is fired at. About one in five is blocked : about one in ten derailed or blown up. Yet in spite of continual accidents and loss of life the regular traffic continues, and civilians, women and children travel in the cars, apparently unconcerned till a shot is fired, when they lie down phlegmatically on the floor behind the iron plates and await developments.

From what has been written, the reader may gain some impression of the state of affair- in Cuba in the winter of 1895. The situation has not been materially altered in the two years and a-half that have passed since then. The conditions of the war are the same, but the Spaniards are poorer, and have lost many soldiers by bullets and many more by disease, while the rebels are better armed and more numerous. The distress and misery of the whole population has become acute.

THE TROCHA.

Marshall Martinez Campos was a humane man, and his methods were not thought sufficiently rigorous by the Spanish party in the island—the party from whom the voluntarios are recruited. He

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In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

EXTRA allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made yesterday in London amounting to 1 lakh on Bombay and 4 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Consols declined 1-4 per cent. yesterday to 110 7-8. French Rentes were unchanged at 103; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime to 25·34 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £62 3-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. less in value at 25 7-8d. per oz., but continued in New York at 56 5-8 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London at 4·84 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver, and £100,000 in Gold, to Bombay. About £150,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

A further decline of 1-16 per cent. made the price of consols to-day 110-13-16. In the other financial quotations there was no change, the above level being maintained throughout. The price of Bar Silver was more by 1-16 per cent., at 25-15-16; and in New York the metal was lower by 1-2 cent, at 56 1-8 cents per oz., while demand exchange on London was 1-4 cent higher, at 4·84-1-4 dollars.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 42-1-4s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal. For Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed the quotation was 42s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone; for Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 41 1-4s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal in a firm market; Brown Rapeseed, 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Linseed, 37 3-4s. per 424 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market firm. Prices for Seeds have to-day advanced, 42 1 2s. per 416 lbs. being quoted for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, May-June Shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, Sellers via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 41 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 38s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal in a firm market.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. Spot, Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d., to 39-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-32 to 3-64d. to 3 31-64d per lb. for May, and 3 1-2d. per lb. for September October delivery. Spot prices of East Indians were unchanged. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Spot-Mid.-Americans further advanced 1-32d. today in Liverpool, to 3 19-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were again 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, at 3 1-2d. for May and 3 33-64d. per lb. for September-October delivery. The Day's sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports also 7,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The total sales for the week ending yesterday were 56,000 bales, compared with 50,000 bales in the previous week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 2,000 bales less in the same comparison, at 63,000 bales. The week's Imports were 73,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 4,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,253,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday at 6 3-8 cents. per lb.; Futures both for August and November advanced 3 points each, to 6-29 and 6-31 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the United States Ports were 5,000 bales.

There was no change to-day in Ready Mid.-Uplands in New York, nor in Futures. The Receipts at the Ports were 6,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,480,000 bales, as against 10,420,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally the Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day, with a moderate business passing, and little or no change in prices. "Fine Broach" is quoted at Re. 1 per candy higher. Exporters have bought 2,850 bales, and the mills 500 bales; total, 3,350 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,176 bales.
Wheat	68,712 cwts.
Linseed	7,348 "
Rapeseed	8,645 "
Gingellyseed	2,168 "
Poppyseed	2,434 "
Castorseed	5,315 "
Rice	11,141 "

FREIGHTS are firm. Sellers ask 28s. 9d. to 30s. per ton for May shipment, and 25s. 6d. to 26s. 3d. for June. Buyers are not operating freely to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a small scale, Merchants' Bills being scarce, and there being only a small enquiry for Bank Paper. Some Wire Transfer was reported done at 1s. 3 27-32d.; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. "
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs	1·70 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For 3 1-2 per Cents for Money, the enhanced rate of 95 has been quoted, while for Account, 95 is also named, and for 3 per Cents 88.

SHARES are neglected. Howard and Bullough Mill are Rs. 10 higher, and Mazagon Rs. 3 3-4 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 3rd May, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 26th April, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	April 26. Rs. A. P.	May 3. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,50,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000 " 0	83,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,56,90,689 0 1	1,65,63,930 5 2
Other Deposits, &c.	4,63,43,210 1 1	4,81,37,491 2 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3 58 492 9 4	4,09 908 11 2
Sundries	28 32,596 10 6	29,22,106 14 9
	Rs. 9,35,74,988 5 0	9,63,83,437 1 6
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities	28,10,973 0 0	32,93,349 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,17,450 0 0	74,17,450 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,22,82,875 15 9	2,13,32,799 12 8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,53,28,688 12 0	2,65,31,979 5 6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,16,93 871 0 5	1,16,99 267 9 11
Balances with other Banks	9,63 913 12 10	9,92 837 13 0
Bullion	2,717 3 0	2,678 3 0
Dead Stock	13,24,811 15 9	13,23,907 4 1
Stamps	11 315 6 3	11,875 11 3
Sundries	12 68,130 11 9	12,64,553 7 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,10,74,850 11 4	89,61,433 5 4
Do. at Branches	93 98,1·9 11 11	1,33,43 312 9 0
	Rs. 9,35,74,988 5 0	9,63,83,437 1 6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 3rd May, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,37,376	Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,35,965	do.
Other Deposits	17,94,281	do.
Post Bills	51,416	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,87,376	Inc.
Loans	9,50,076	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	12,06,291	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	5,396	do.
Cash at Head Office	21,10,617	Dec.
Cash at Branches	41,46,123	Inc.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd April, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	61,000	3,36,000	4,000	4,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	132	729	9	870
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	8,27,239	33,65,611	65,668	42,58,548
Total for 16 weeks...	8,88,239	37,01,641	69,668	46,59,548
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	67,414	2,73,759	10,276	3,51,449
Per mile of Ry do.	146	594	22	762
Total to corresponding date do.	13,74,115	31,97,516	73,305	46,44,936

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 49,551
Ditto to date ..... " 14,612

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOCARRO—May 8, at Ripon Road, near Jacob's Circle, John Bocarro, J.P., late Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, aged 78 years. Deeply mourned by a large family. Funeral will leave Jacob's Circle for the Daravi Cemetery at 5 p.m., to-day (Monday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FENNELL—May 1, at Boamoir, Mercara, the wife of E. A. Fennell, of a son.

GYBBON-MONYPENNY—April 29, at Selim Rhoni Tea Co., the wife of H. d'A. Gybbon-Monypenny, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BARNES—DISSENT—April 23, at the Free Church of Scotland, by the Rev. David Reid, James Fitz-Ernest Barnes, to Florence Hope Dissent, M.D.

DEATHS.

PEPPE—April 21, at Siwan, Saran, Trevor Grant Pepse youngest son of T. F. Peppe, late Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Shahabad, of Ranchi, of heart disease, aged 22 years.

PRITT—April 28, at Timmanacherla, near Guntakul, Charles Ashby Pritt, of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1898.

At the request of the Secretary of State, Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, has been instructed by the Government of India to proceed to England to supply the Currency Committee with informatoin bearing on the subject of the proposals of that Government embodied in the despatch of the 3rd March. Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Finlay, Secretary to the Finance Department, also sent by the Government of India to give evidence before the Committee, when passing through Bombay on Saturday, were a good deal surprised at the general chorus of disapproval with which the proposals of the Government have been received in this city as in Calcutta and Madras. They were inclined to attribute the attitude of the business public to the scheme to a misconception as to the real import of certain details, and also to a feeling of disappointment that the Lindsay scheme, generally supposed held the field, has not been adopted. With respect to that proposal the Government never committed itself to approval; but it was not condemned unheard, and it will not be withheld from the Committee. To ensure its being placed before that body by its most competent exponent, the Government spontaneously offered to pay Mr. Lindsay's expenses to London—an offer which we understand has been accepted. There has certainly been no desire to ignore the merits of the ingenious scheme elaborated with so much care by that experienced banker some years since, before the disastrous fall in exchange compelled the Government to close the Mints. That course being adopted, and there being no apparent intention of adopting his proposals, Mr. Lindsay deemed it useless to bring them forward again. At the instance of the Director-General of Statistics, it was again prominently placed before the public last year prefaced by an introduction dwelling on its special merits. For reasons set forth in the despatch of the Government of India the scheme was not adopted, chiefly, as it would appear, on the ground that a gold reserve in London would not give the degree of confidence as a gold reserve in India. But, as we have said, it is not intended to withhold that scheme from the purview of the Committee. Indeed, the desire of the Government of India is that the scheme which they recommend should be examined by a committee of experts with a view to a report recommending its acceptance, or to its modification, or the substitution of the Lindsay or any other scheme appearing to promise greater advantages. The responsibility of the ultimate decision would not, of course, rest with the Committee, which is to record its opinion in a report, but with the Government, which in any event will act on its own judgment as to the course to be taken. What is desired is to have relative advantages or the lurking dangers of the scheme proposed thoroughly examined and discussed in the presence of experts who will sum up the general result in a report.

It is greatly to be feared that the Secretary of State in going much further than this in his instructions to the Committee, and giving its members entire freedom to enter into such recondite questions as to the possible effect of any proposed change in the currency laws on the internal trade of India, and on the payment of taxes, to say nothing of bimetallism as an alternative to what is proposed, may encourage a new survey of the whole ground covered by the Herschell Committee. There is no hope that the enquiry thus extended in its scope could be included in time for any action being taken on the report during the present year. We must therefore resign ourselves in advance to the prospect of the trade of the country being hindered and hampered in the next busy season by the same stringency in the money market and the same uncertainty as to the future of exchange that has been so disastrously felt now for so many successive years. The part of the Government scheme that has perhaps been the most unsparingly criticised is that contemplating the melting down of silver coin to the amount of six crores worth a year, equal to £4,000,000, and replacing it by gold. Twenty-four crores is spoken of as "the outside limit of the amount which might be necessary to convert into gold coin in order to introduce a stable exchange of 16d., accompanied by actual—active or passive—circulation of gold at that comparative value, and it is more than possible that the amount required may really fall far short of this." Thus the operation will extend over four years during which the agony of the transition period will continue unabated. The philosophic calm with which it is apparently proposed to melt down between twenty and thirty crores of rupees naturally strikes bankers and merchants and other people who have been driven to desperation by the impossibility of procuring the money necessary to finance the internal trade of the country, as inconceivably cynical, not to say callous. If interest at eighteen per cent. fails to find money even on the security of Government Paper when there is a redundancy of coin, into what abyss shall we plunge when twenty-four crores of rupees are sent to the melting pot? That certainly seems a strong *prima facie* case against the proposed operation. Mr. O'Conor would probably contest the absolute accuracy of that view of the matter. Is it so certain that the construction of the money market, of which we all complain, is due solely to the closure of the mints resulting in a deficiency of the rupees needed for commercial purposes during the busy season? If the currency be restricted there would be evidence in the fact in a general fall of prices. As a matter of fact, there has been no general fall of prices. The cause of the trouble would then have to be sought elsewhere. It may be found in the war on the frontier which for six months diverted money in large quantities to the North-West for supplies, the purchase of forty thousand transport animals, the payment and subsistence of followers, and the financing of an army of seventy thousand men campaigning in a roadless country. Then the famine absorbed some eight crores. Plague operations added to the drain, and the ultimate effect has been that the banker and the merchant have been put to great straits. If there had been no war and no famine, it may plausibly be argued, there would have been no stringency. The war and the famine have ceased to exist, and we have now to deal with a currency that for years past has been regarded as redundant.

Perhaps the strongest argument for melting rupees is that the Government of India in 1892 distinctly contemplated the melting down of portion at least of the rupees coined in excess of the real requirements of the country while the question of the closing of the mints to silver was under discussion. For a time it was hoped that the cessation of coinage and the wear and tear and loss constantly diminishing circulating media would suffice. But even when supplemented by a cessation of Council drawings which added many crores to the amount stored in the Government treasuries, those means were inadequate to bring the exchange value of the rupee to the sixteenpence limit. It is now proposed to effect that object by melting silver and selling the bullion for gold, which will replace it in the Government reserves. The despatch of March 3 speaks of the possibility of gold becoming part of the ordinary currency in the large cities; but there is reason to doubt whether that anticipation refers to what may be expected in the immediate future. It could scarcely be expected that a gold reserve of £20,000,000 would suffice to bring gold into common use in the great trading centres. All that can be said is that if all goes well the gold reserve will expand possibly in some twenty or thirty years, so as to admit of gold coin becoming current in the Presidency towns and other important cities. But that is looking very far ahead. The concern of the present time is to establish a standard giving some promise of stability to exchange. If that object can be attained without resorting to the vandalism of melting down rupees, then the "superfluous" coins can remain where they are, until the growing needs of the country require them for daily use. We understand that there is no disposition to do anything in that direction beyond what may be necessary to give the proposed gold standard a fair field, by delivering it from the standing menace of many crores of rupees lying idle in the treasuries. The temptation to issue Council Bills against them might be too strong for some Secretaries of State, some of whom are very human. If there be no superfluity of rupees ready to hand the only means of obtaining silver money will be to offer gold in exchange for it at the mints. Whether that restriction will be compatible with the reasonable requirements of the trading interests of the country is open to question; it is one of the elements of the problem which the Currency Committee may be expected to seriously consider. The fearsome part of the scheme is that it will take four years to carry it into effect and that in the process over a score of rupees will disappear in the melting pot. A duty on silver would effect the desired result in as many months.

IN default of any explanation of the extraordinary disproportion of the damage received and inflicted in the fight between the United States Squadron and that of Spain at Manila, the only reasonable supposition is that the American vessels were provided with newer guns of longer range and used high explosives, while the Spanish, vessels more numerous, but of inferior size and strength, had to rely on guns of shorter range and use gunpowder. Otherwise it is impossible to account for the total destruction of a squadron of eleven ships while the victorious fleet had only six men wounded, none killed, and no ship damaged. A fight between a fleet of old fashioned Chinese junks and a European squadron would not have given more one-sided results. The decision of the Spanish commander to place his vessels in shore under the delusive protection of imperfectly armed batteries must have rendered the destruction of his force the more easy. His one chance would have been to seek to utilise his superior numbers by ramming the enemy and trusting to the chapter of accidents. Lying in shore his fate was sealed.

THE Reports of the Provincial Committee in connection with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund have now been issued, and one naturally turns in the first place to the account the volume contains of the operations in the Bombay Presidency, which were admirably conducted. The local Committee of which Sir George Cotton was the leading spirit and principal honorary secretary, had for disposal a sum of Rs. 16,60,069. Some 82 per cent. of this amount came from the Central Executive Committee and the remainder, nearly three lakhs, was locally subscribed. In view of the plague troubles which came upon us at the same time as the famine, this amount (rather more than one half of which was subscribed in the Presidency capital) was very satisfactory. Of the 16½ lakhs, over one anda-half was spent on Object I of the Fund—supplementing the subsistence rations of Government by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or clothing for the aged and infirm, for the patients in hospitals and the like. Over a lakh of persons received greatly needed articles of clothing, a great deal of which was purchased from weavers in the affected districts, so that the relief thus afforded was twofold. Doles of food and money were also disbursed. Happily the promptitude with which the Bombay Goverment opened relief works when the need for them became apparent rendered it unnecessary to expand much from the Fund on Object II., "the maintenance of orphans," since the loss of life directly attributable to famine has been so very small that very few "waifs and and strays" were left unprovided for. The total expenditure under this head was only Rs. 13,000. On the relief of the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government help—the third object of the Fund—Rs. 1,61,000 were spent. Clothing and doles of grain or cooked food were distributed and cheap grain shops were established or subsidised out of the Fund. But by far the heaviest proportion of the outlay was under Object IV.—the restoration to their original position when acute distress subsided of those who lost their all in the struggle, and giving them a fresh start in life. Some twelve lakhs of rupees have been spent on this object. How great the need for such help has been may be judged from the fact that in the Bijapur district alone 200,000 horned cattle are estimated to have perished from starvation. Of course many of them were worn and useless, but a substantial percentage consisted of working agricultural stock. "Large therefore as has been our expenditure in cattle," says the report, "and careful as have been the uses to which we have applied our purchases and their final distribution, it will be apparent that we have only as it were ameliorated the very outskirts of the distress." The opinion is further expressed that even with the most favourable seasons it will be years ere the ryot is once more in a moderately prosperous condition. In addition to the purchase of cattle to replace lost stock, seed grain was bought in sufficient quantity to give 125,000 cultivators assistance in starting afresh. In an age when the question of the percentage of working expenses in connection with charitable organisations is looked into closely, it is worth noting that out of every hundred rupees subscribed only four annas and five pies were diverted from the stream of actual relief, on account of "office and contingent expenses," and this although the initiatory meeting at the Town Hall in December 1896 cost Rs. 800. The Provincial Committee has altogether good reason to express, in the concluding chapter, the belief that subscribers will be satisfied that they have secured the best possible results for the money placed at their disposal. This short concluding chapter is one of literary merit rarely met with in official publications. Summing up the ultimate results of the operations of the Fund it declares that "the seeds of a kindlier sentiment, of a better understanding of our purposes have been sown, and the bond of amity between the rulers and the ruled has been strengthened." There is no doubt that apart from the humanitarian purposes for which the charitable relief was undertaken on a large and organised scale we may look to it to have no inconsiderable effect for good in the direction here indicated.

THE earnings of the Indian railways in the week ending 23rd April for which figures are now published, were nine lakhs better than in the corresponding week last year. The G. I. P. has done better by nearly three lakhs, the East Indian and North-Western by two lakhs each, and the Rajputana-Malwa by one lakh.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, and Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp, left here yesterday afternoon, from the Victoria Terminus station, for Poona, *en route* to Mahableshwar. The departure was private. Amongst those present at the station to see his Excellency off were the Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., the Plague Commissioner; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, and President, Plague Committee; and Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sun rise this morning to announce the departure.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A Tyndall, sailed on Saturday for Karachi.

THE following telegram dated the 5th instant, from the British Consul, Alexandria, is published:—"Rules for return pilgrimage as adopted by Venice Plague Conference enforced in Egypt, the whole Hedjaz being considered infected."

THE *C. and M. Gazette* says the latest horror in connection with the plague is a mild form of the disease termed "pestis ambulans." The sufferer is able to go about his ordinary work without inconvenience, but is nevertheless said to be an efficient carrier of the disease to others.

ACCORDING to the Punjab paper the opposition shown to the plague rules at Garhshankar in the Hoshiarpur district, and which led to the recent riot and deplorable loss of life in that town, was a matter of comparatively long standing. For some days previously the inhabitants had shown a sullen, determined

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

CONFIRMATION OF THE AMERICAN VICTORY AT MANILA.

THE WHOLE OF THE SPANISH PACIFIC FLEET DESTROYED.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The U. S. despatch vessel McCulloch has reached Hongkong from Manila, bringing the news of the destruction of the whole of the Spanish fleet of eleven ships and a loss of 300 Spaniards killed and 400 wounded.

The loss on the American side was only six wounded, and no ship was damaged.

Admiral Dewey in his despatch to Washington states that he silenced the Spanish batteries and cut the cable himself and that he now controls the Bay of Manila and the fortifications.

He also states that he has effected a landing at Cavite and holds Manila at his mercy.

Great excitement prevails in Manila.

Admiral Dewey is affording protection to the foreign residents.

RUMOURED SPANISH VICTORY.

MAY 8.

It is rumoured at Gibraltar that the Spanish have scored a victory on the Atlantic.

SCENE IN THE SPANISH CHAMBER.

There was another scene in the Spanish Chamber yesterday, a Carlist deputy being expelled from the House for insulting the Dynasty.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE MANILA ENGAGEMENT.

Reuter's special correspondent, who was an eye-witness of the naval engagement at Manila, telegraphs that the American Squadron entered the Bay during the night of the 30th April.

Whilst the fleet was entering the harbour two submarine mines exploded, but without result.

The shore batteries then opened fire, to which the American ships replied.

The Spanish ships were drawn up in a line at Cavite, and the engagement commenced at 5-30 a.m. on the following morning, the Spaniards firing the first shot at a distance of six thousand yards, but without producing any effect.

The American ships reserved their fire until within a range of four thousand yards.

All was over by noon, when the Spanish fleet was completely destroyed.

One of the Spanish cruisers was burned to the water's edge, and another sank with all hands, who continued firing until the guns were actually below the surface of the water.

One of the Spanish arsenals exploded, causing great loss of life.

The Spanish casualties are put down at over one thousand men.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH STEAMER.

MAY 6.

The Americans have captured the French Liner La Fayette from Corunna whilst entering Havana harbour. It is supposed she had contraband of war on board.

The captain has strongly protested against the seizure of his vessel.

RELEASE OF THE CAPTURED FRENCH STEAMER.

MAY 7.

The French steamer LaFayette, captured by the Americans whilst entering Havana harbour, has been released. The Navy Department at Washington, in explanation of the seizure, states that its officers had failed to receive orders issued by the Department to permit the LaFayette to land certain passengers and mail bags at Havana.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

The whole of the Chinese war indemnity has now been paid into the Japanese account at the Bank of England.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN ITALY.

THE STREETS OF MILAN BARRICADED.

Notwithstanding the abolition of the duties on grain, and the reduction in the price of bread, riots in different parts of Italy are increasing, and the situation is most grave, notably at Pavia, Florence, and Leghorn.

It is believed that the riots are political.

Serious conflicts attended with loss of life have taken place between the troops and the people at Milan, where the rioters barricaded the streets with overturned trams and furniture.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador at the Porte, has been transferred to Rome. It is reported that Sir Mortimer Durand succeeds to the vacancy thus created.

GRAVE SITUATION AT SIERRA LEONE.

MAY 6.

It is stated that owing to the gravity of the situation at Sierra Leone, five hundred to seven hundred British troops are to be ordered there, in addition to the naval brigade already despatched.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE HENRY AT KIAOCHAU.

Prince Henry of Prussia with his squadron has arrived at Kiaochau.

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

MAY 7.

Prince Henry of Prussia proceeds to Peking on Tuesday next, and will afterwards pay a visit to Vladivostok and Japan.

THE GREAT JUBILEE STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Stakes :—

Dinna Forget	1
Bridegroom	2
Minstrel	3

PLAGUE AT SUEZ.

MAY 8.

The suspected case landed at Suez has been declared to be plague.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

It is notified that the Queen's birthday will be kept in India on the 24th instant.

THE TIRAH DESPATCHES.

General Lockhart's despatches on the Tirah operations between 27th January and 5th April are now published. The names specially mentioned are those of Generals Hamilton and Ottley, Colonel Haughton, Captain Brasier-Creagh, Major C. S. L. Baxter, Captain Wells-Cole, Lieutenant Robb, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Dick. The following names are also added to those mentioned in previous despatches :—Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Cafe, Majors G. F. Norton, E. Hegan, H. R. Marrett, and A. B. Selyar, Captains H. B. Wright, C. E. Lloyd, A. Nicholls, U. W. Evans, F. A. Hoghton, G.W. Palin, H. Smyth, H.F. Walters, W. R. Birdwood, G. C. Rigby, W. S. Nathan, and K. J. MacAndrew, Lieutenants J. Hill, C. S. Leslie, L. N. Beatty, H. O. Parr, C. R. Ballard, P. T. C. Herbert, S. H. Shephard, A. E. Turner, and H. D. Hammond, Second Lieutenant A. Young, Surgeon-Major A. E. Spence, Surgeon-Captain J. C. Jameson, and Veterinary Captain Richardson. In commenting on the present attitude of the Afridis, General Lockhart writes : "I trust that these tribesmen who have proved themselves so brave foes as the Sikhs did, may like the latter become our firm friends."

TESTIMONIALS TO PUBLIC SERVANTS : A TIMELY REMINDER.

Rules prohibiting public servants from receiving testimonials of any kind are republished in the "Gazette" with the Home Department resolutions pointing out that several instances have recently occurred in which arrangements for presentation of testimonials had been made and subscriptions collected apparently in ignorance of the fact that such proceedings are irregular. Further, they are reminded that the publication in newspapers of speeches made at such farewell entertainments as are permitted gives them a formal character, which is against the rules, which local Governments and administrations are called upon to see strictly observed.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Most of the troops which are being withdrawn from Bara and the Khyber are now back in Peshawar. General Symons and staff reached that station yesterday, so did the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 13th Sikhs, 2nd Punjab Infantry, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, No. 11 British Field Hospital, as also the General Officer Commanding First Brigade with staff and Commissariat.

PLAGUE AND RIOTS IN CACUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The body of the European who was murdered at Howrah on Wednesday has not yet been identified, but there is some ground for believing he was an Austrian engineer, named Joseph Seirold, who arrived recently in Calcutta. He had once been in fairly good circumstances, but when he arrived in Calcutta had not much money. He was known to have been making enquiries as to the likelihood of his getting work in mills on the Howrah side, and it is believed he went there to look for employment. He had not since been heard of.

The plague returns show no new cases and no deaths.

PRESS CENSORSHIP FOR POONA.

POONA, MAY 8.

The Bombay Government has ordered the establishment of a Press Committee for Poona. All vernacular newspapers published in the city have been asked to send copies of their issues to the Committee, whose functions it will be to scrutinize the utterances of native journalists. Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, is the president of the Committee, the other members being Rao Saheb Narayensing Ransing, City Mamlatdar ; Mr. Moore, City Police Inspector ; Rao Bahadurs Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide and Ganesh Gopal Gokhale, the latter two being non-officials.

PRIVATE McGURK'S ESCAPADE.

The case against Private McGurk, Durham Light Infantry, will come on for hearing on Wednesday next, before the District Magistrate at Poona, not at Khedgaon.

TRANSFER OF TATYA SAHIB NATU TO DHARWAR JAIL.

Yesterday's Bombay passenger train brought Hari Ramchander alias Tatya Sahib Natu from Thana jail. Long before the train arrived, the railway station yard was strongly guarded by detachments of the Poona Police Force, and no native was allowed to enter on the platform except on urgent private affairs. The train arrived seventeen minutes before time. Tatya Sahib Natu was travelling in a special reserved first class with Inspector Roberts, of the Bombay Police. Behind the first-class carriage was a brake-van, in which were a few armed men of the District Police. Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was present on the station. Tatya Sahib was made to alight, and taken across the footpath of the Southern Mahratta platform, where in a place provided food prepared by a Brahmin was served him. He was then taken to a first-class reserved compartment on the Southern Mahrat a Railway, which he entered. A few natives here assembled to see him. The train left a little after 10 o'clock last night and took Natu to the Dharwar jail.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 6.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, MAY 6.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall left this morning.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The Manchester market has been steady.

Good Bhownuggur	3d.
2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8

About £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 6.

Total week's sales of cotton		56,000 bales.
" " Surats		300 "
" Imports of cotton		73,000 "
" " Surats		Nil.
" Stock of cotton		1,253,000 "
" " Surats		5,000 "

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MAY 7.

10 p.m.	83·1

SUNDAY,—MAY 8.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	88·9
4 p.m.	87·4

THE "Daily News," on April 21, published a letter written by the King of Siam to his people, on his return from his travels. After compliments to the Governments and peoples he visited, for the cordiality of his reception, his Majesty says he went out to see the wonders of the world in applied science, and to learn the secret of the prosperity of States, and he has come back to make a covenant with his people. They are all to work together to make Siam a free and prosperous nation. Sir Andrew Clarke, in a comment published by the "Daily News," seems to recognise a note of pathos in the King's words "indicating some regret, if not disappointment, clouding his life's work and aspirations." Has his Majesty had cold comfort from Lord Salisbury ? Sir Andrew hints as much, in regard, if not to the present, to the immediate past. It is certain that the King cannot stand alone against France. His need of a protector is so urgent that he may be tempted to look elsewhere, if Downing-street should again fail him at his utmost need.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

WITH the arrival of April the thoughts of the trout fisher turn to sylvan scenes whose budding beauties are enhanced by a river in the foreground. A glance at the rods which stand in the corner of the smoking-room, into the tin box which holds his tackle, suffices to recall memories of past successes. In his mind's eye he sees the sullen pool, fringed with willows, whence often he has haled forth a lusty trout, and where, also, time and again a big fellow has defeated him. Mere retrospect, however, will not long content him. Ardently he desires once again to try conclusions with the golden beauties, rod in hand, oblivious of the blank days, scorching suns, and east wind which have tempered his fortunes in former years. Alas that it should be so ; the pleasures of anticipation are not the least in angling—especially in these days when goood trout fishing is ever more difficult to come by. Yet "fish stories" flow glibly from the angler's tongue ; to overhear two confirmed disciples of the gentle art exchanging experiences one would suppose that trout were always on the feed and empty creels unknown. Holiday anglers had better luck in the matter of weather than often fails to their share. Rivers were in nice trim after Sunday's rain, and though the wind was somewhat cold and boisterous, Easter Monday was none the less a likely day for the fly. The trout streams of North Wales are at their best in this and the following months, and the same is true of Lake Vyrnwy, which bids fair to take rank as one of the very best trout lakes in the kingdom before many years are over. The trout which inhabit the sporting rivers of North Wales occupy a position, as regards their habits, betwixt and between their brethren of the southern chalk streams and those which haunt the rapid streams of Scotland. The modern exponent of the dry fly seldom tries for a trout unless he has first seen it rise to the natural fly ; as he knows from long experience that the fat, well-fed trout of the Test, Itchen, and similar streams will only rise to an artificial fly when the insect it represents is on the water.

North of the Tweed the trout are ever on the look out for what they can pick up—always hungry ; for the rocky waters of Highland streams are somewhat barren of food supplies, and, though winged insects be conspicuous by their absence, your Scottish trout will rush greedily at an artificial fly at any hour of the day. On Welsh rivers an occasional fish may be basketted by flogging the water assiduously, but as a rule the best sport is obtained during those brief periods when the trout are feeding. From eleven till one o'clock in the forenoon and from four o'clock until dusk—if the evening be mild—are the most likely hours during which to kill trout in Wales. Waters should be fished down stream, when they are clearing after a flood and still heavy ; but the up-stream method, with a wet fly, will be found more deadly when the river subsides into its ordinary channel. On smooth glides and sluggish streams the floating fly may often be used with success. Some years ago the writer was wading up a broad gravel reach of the river Dee early in June. The day was warm, and a few scattered May flies hovered about the banks. One dropped on the water a little way up stream, near the bank, under overhanging trees, and promptly a good trout sacked it down. By the aid of an imitation floating May fly that fish was transferred to the basket a minute or two later, and thereafter the writer often increased his catch by employing floating flies of various patterns. Hackle flies kill best on the Dee, as they do on most of the Welsh streams, and during this month the blue olive, and quill duns, the iron blue and the red spinner may be relied on. On rough days the March brown should not be despised, and the silver grey is a useful fly towards nightfall.

Under Association rules the final tie for the Football cup took place on Saturday afternoon at the Crystal Palace between Derby County and Notts Forest, before upwards of 60,000 spectators, and was won by Notts Forest by three goals to one. In the first division of the League competition, matches were won by Wolverhampton Wanderers against Sheffield Wednesday, Liverpool against Aston Villa, and Bury against Blackburn Rovers. This latter match leaves the defeated club, along with Stoke, to face the ordeal of the test matches with the first two clubs in the second division. A match was won by Sunderland against Preston North End, and Sheffield United drew with the Celtic at Glasgoo—Under Rugby Union rules, matches were won by Devonport Albion against Llanelly and Plymouth against Exetor. A match between Penarth and Gloucester was drawn. The first of the test matches to determine the position next season of the two clubs which are lowest in the first division of the Association League this season took place on Wednesday at Newcastle, when Newcastle beat Stoke by two goals to one.

The final of the cup tie at the Crystal Palace fully justified anticipations in the matter of attendance. Accommodation was provided for eighty thousand, but if the returns show that seventy thousand were present the management will probably be quite satisfied. Estimates vary, as they usually do in the case of large football crowds. The minimum is put down at fifty thousand, and the maximum at seventy thousand. Probably there were nearer seventy than fifty thousand. Fortunately the weather was perfect. There was no breeze to speak of, and the game may therefore be said to have been played on its merits throughout. To the follower of form it is perhaps unnecessary to say that the result was somewhat of a surprise. Notts Forest, it is true, have proved themselves very good Cup fighters, but among those who bet on encounters of this kind the odds must have been at least 6 to 4 on Derby County. On the day's play the Forest were certainly the better team, and they are entitled to every congratulation—the culmination, as we see it described, of twenty years' struggle. Under such circumstances one can make allowance, of course, for extravagances of expression, and no one will probably be inclined to quarrel with the childishly foolish adulation that is being bestowed upon the team by fervent admirers. Notts Forest have won, and they are entitled to every credit. John Goodall himself admits that the better team won on the day's play, and it is not necessary to go much further.

The Forest practically won the game in the first half, in which they displayed remarkable dash and energy. A comparison of form suggested that as far as the forwards were concerned the advantage would lie with Derby County, the strength of the Forest being supposed to rest in the half-back division. In actual play, however, the Forest forwards proved as smart as their formidable opponents. When Bloomer equalised, by a splendid bit of head work, the odds veered round in favour of Derby County ; but the second goal scored by Capes altogether altered the complexion of affairs. Not unnaturally, Notts Forest in the second half resorted to defensive tactics. A lead of two goals to one was quite sufficient, and no effort for a long time was made to increase the advantage. They increased their half backs to five, in fact, and consended themselves with holding their own. When it seemed a certainty that the score at the close would be as it was at half-time Spouncer broke away and carried play to the Derby goal line. From a corner M'Pherson added a third goal, and thus the Forest won by three goals to one. From the point of view of the spectators the game was not particularly attractive. It would have been very much better if the score at half-time had been even. With the advantage of a goal in hand the Forest resorted to purely defensive tactics in the second half, and the result, as might have been expected, was a closely contested but uninteresting game. It was quite a characteristic Cup tie, however, and the winners can hardly be blamed for following the policy they did. Their game was to win the Cup, and, to their credit it must be said, they won it in a perfectly legitimate manner and against odds. Nottingham was unanimous, of course, as to the result long before Saturday, but, like Birmingham, Nottingham loses its head in football matters.

It appears that Kirkaldy and Herd, in their Golf match the other day against Mr. Greig and Mr. Robb, holed out in 74, which is said to be the record in a four-some at St. Andrews. This seemed to promise well for their forthcoming engagement, about which we hear so much, though why the circumstance of a paltry stake being played for should cause such excitement is a little hard to understand. Perhaps, though, it is rather the boldness and breadth of the challenge that was issued by Simpson and Sayers that has arrested public attention. However, as they have been defeated by three holes as Aberdeen, it seems unlikely that they can make it up at St. Andrews, although there may yet be a very dogged struggle.

It is well known that sheep are excellent upon a golf course, and a local golfer is said to be embarking upon preliminary scientific studies with the intention of patenting a mechanical nibbler which will be equivalent to a compact body of forty sheep working day and night. Great care will have to be exercised in setting the machine, as it is expected to eat through anything, and the hedges and even the stone walls of our inland courses might not be safe. But though sheep and their substitutes are excellent, the same cannot be said of swine, and Mr. Cummins is to be congratulated on having obtained an injunction against a neighbour of the Llandudno links to restrain him from sending forth his pigs and fowls to feed and wallow on the greens. The case was tried in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Bruce, but the defendant did not put in an appearance.

A competition which is described as "rather unique" has been instituted by Mr. J. H. Roger, of Glasgow, a member of the Prestwick St. Nicholas Club. It is a 36-hole "stroke match" for golfers over fifty years of age. "Professionals will be rigorously excluded." But why "rigorously ?" Would it not answer the purpose to exclude them politely or kindly, or even without any qualification at all ? Mr. Roger is putting up a silver casket. This suggests the inquiry whether it would not be a good thing to tax golf prizes. The income tax is very high, and bears hardly on striving young men who are trying to save. No one could object to getting a little extra out of prize-givers, for they are just the people who have money to spare. If it checked the giving of prizes there would be no harm done.

It is hardly necessary to remind my readers that the competitions for the Balfour and Houldsworth Cups will take place next week. The Worsley Club is doing all in its power to make the meeting a success. A large marquee is to be erected for the supply of luncheon and teas to visitors, but competitors will be welcomed in the clubhouse. By a curious coincidence Mr. Gillet is the odd man out, but probably some earnest student of golf can be prevailed upon to mark for him. Mr. Gillett and Mr. E. Withington have to play with last year's winners of the foursomes, and if they could only make a match of it and cease to bother about the cup, they might have a pleasant afternoon.

Undoubtedly the result of the Royal Liverpool and Royal North Devon match came somewhat as a surprise to Liverpool golfers. It was not thought that the visiting team would win easily, but it was certainly expected they would just outplay their opponents. Besides the small advantages the home team always enjoy, there is one point which must not be forgotten, and that is that the Royal North Devon Club draws from a very large area, whereas the Hoylake Club is comparatively local. An analysis of the results that had the usual number of eight players been chosen, the Hoylake players would have won by 19 holes, with ten playing by 16 holes, and with eleven playing the totals would have been equal. Had the number been increased to twenty quite possibly the Hoylake players would have won. An interesting point about the composition of the Westward Ho team was the youthfulness of some of its members. Three or four, I understand, were as yet in their "teens," one of whom particularly shows considerable promise. I refer, of course, to Mr. J. Bramston. The most notable features about the Westward Ho course appear to be the good lies and good putting greens. The Hoylake players seem to have been much impressed by these. Although the Liverpool team were not successful, they thoroughly enjoyed their visit to the South. Mr. Hilton carried off the Kashmir Cup and one of the medals.

Between Easter and Whitsuntide there is usually a lull in amateur athletics, but the gap is well filled again this year by professional engagements. The only fixture of any importance on Saturday was "Len" Hurst's attack upon the twenty miles record of G. Crossland—1h. 51m. 54sec. It was purely a "gate" money affair, the runner being guaranteed £100 and half the "gate" in the event of success and £100 in the event of failure. A thousand spectators assembled to witness the monotonous performance, but they can hardly have derived much satisfaction from it. Some enthusiasm might have been aroused if it could have been made known that the record was in danger, as at one time it really was, but Hurst tired in the closing stages of his race, and finished 3min. 39sec. outside record. He was well inside up to seven miles, and again between the ninth and fifteenth miles, but afterwards tired to nothing. Crossland is anxious to run Hurst ten miles, but the Edmonton runner is at present quibbling quite in the approved prize-fighting style. In the meantime there is a prospect of a match between Crossland and Watkins at the distance. This should prove a very equal contest. Both are plodders, and it would be a case of going all the way.

The performances of Percy Cavill, the Australian champion, since his return home will no doubt be interesting to swimmers, especially as it was believed by some that his health had given way. To refute this story it is only necessary to state that the Australian champion has again won the half-mile championship in very much faster time than our English record for the same distance. There is reason to believe, however, that the course used is only a very short one when compared with our 220 yards course—a matter of great importance in making a comparison of this kind. Nevertheless Cavill's performance of 12min. 39 1-2 sec. stamps him as a swimmer of undoubted ability, and he is to be congratulated upon it. There are many who believed that Cavill when in England scarcely did himself justice. Except when he opposed Tyers, on the one hand, and Derbyshire on the other, in races which were swam in the sea, he appeared to have no chance against our best. Unfortunately, our champions have few opportunities for sea-swimming, and it is only their superior speed powers which enable them to cope ac all with a good sea-swimmer. For the quarter-mile championship Cavill was beaten by F. C. V. Lane in 6 min. 12 1-5sec. In the previous year Cavill established a record (for Australia) of 6min. 3 3-5sec., so that he was evidently not at his best in this race. Lane, however, won so easily that it is doubtful whether Cavill could have beaten him had he been in his record form. Lane is the holder of the 220 yards championship, and his time for this race was 2min. 41sec., which says a good deal for his abilities. In the absence of Hellings, Lane has added the hundred yards championship to his scroll.

TURF RESULTS.

Newmarket Craven Meeting.

The "Thirty-ninth Newmarket Biennial Stakes" of 25 sovs. each for starters, 10 ft. to the fund with 500 added ; for four-year-olds ; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 10lb., with penalties and allowances ; the second received 10 per cent. on the whole stakes and the third 5 per cent. Last mile and a half of T. M. M.

Prince Soltykoff's b c Tarbolton, by Ayrshire—Radiancy, 9st. C Wood	1
Mr L Brassey's ch g Counsellor, 9st. Bradford	2
Mr Houldsworth's b c Rapallo, 9st. M Cannon	3

The "Craven Stakes" of 500 sovs., added to a sweep-stakes of 10 sovs. each for starters, the second to receive 50 sovs. ; for three-year-olds ; colts 8st. 10lb., fillies 8st. 7lb., with penalties and allowances. A. M. One mile and 22 yards.

Mr Larnach's ch c Jeddah, by Janissary—Pilgrimage, 8st. 5lb O Madden	1
Lord Stanley's b c Schonberg, 8st. 5lb, N. Robinson	2
Duke of Westminster's b c Calveley, 8st. 5lb, M Cannon	3

Epsom Spring Meeting.

The "Great Metropolitan Stakes" (Handicap) of 1,000 sovs. ; winners extra ; the second received 50 sovs. About two miles and a quarter.

Sir S Scott's b or br c History, by Hampton—Isabelle, 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb, car 8st. 5lb, M Cannon	1
Lord Ellesmere's br h Villiers, 6 yrs, 7st. car 7st 11 lb, Toon	2
H R H the Prince of Wales's b c Oakdene, 4 yrs 7st. H Jones	3

The "Great Surrey Handicap" of 500 sovs. ; winners extra ; the second received 50 sovs. Five furlongs.

Mr W Mills's ch m Othery, by King Monmouth—Clarice, 5 yrs, 8st 3lb O Madden	1
Mr G Macfarlan's b h Lo Bon, 5 yrs, 7st 8lb, Finlay	2
Mr Beymour's ch c Sirdar, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb, S Loates	3

The "City and Suburban Handicap" of 2,000 sovs., the second received 200 sovs., and the third 10 sovs. out of the race. About one mile and a quarter.

Mr L Brassey's b h Bay Ronald, by Hampton—Black Duchess, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb, car 8st, Bradford	1
Mr W Cooper's Newhaven II, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb, Rickaby	2
Mr F R Hunt, Jun's b c Craftsman, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb, Purkiss	3

The Sydney Cricket Association has asked the council to intimate to the M. C. C. that the Australian team to visit England in 1899 will be financed by the council.

THROUGH telegraphic communication was established on Wednesday between Cape Town and Blantyre, in British Central Africa—a distance of over 2,000 miles.

THE Canadian House of Commons passed the Tariff Resolutions, extending a full preference of a one-quarter reduction to goods from Great Britain, India, and New South Wales, and also to raw sugars from the British West Indies. The preference will probably be extended to sugars from Fiji and Queensland, whence the refiners of British Columbia draw their supplies.

PASSENGERS BY THE STEAMSHIP EGYPT.

THE P. and O. Company's steamship Egypt, which left Bombay for Europe on Saturday afternoon, carried a large number of passengers, and great was the bustle and excitement both at the Ballard Pier and Apollo Bunder. Amongst the passengers were the Hon'ble Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, G. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh ; the Hon'ble Sir Arthur John Collins, Kt., Q.C., Chief Justice of Madras High Court ; Sir Charles Roe, Chief Justice of the Punjab Chief Court ; Sir Jehanghir Cowasji Jehanghir, Kt., and Lady Jehanghir ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson, of the Madras High Court, and Mrs. Benson ; H. H. the Raja Sahib of Vankanir ; Major-General M. H. Nicholson, C.B., Commanding the Mhow District ; Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, a member of the Bombay Plague Committee and Mrs. Dimmock ; Mr. J. F. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, and Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, both of whom have been ordered Home to give evidence before the Currency Committee in London ; Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay ; Lady Maclean, wife of Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court ; Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, V.C., Port Health Officer, Bombay ; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gardner, Agent to the B. I. R. Railway ; Lady Udny, wife of Sir Richard Udny, of the Foreign Department, Government of India ; Mr. C. O. James, a member of the Bombay Plague Committee ; J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., on plague duty in Bombay ; Dr. G. Watt, M. B., C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India ; the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur, Chairman, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who goes home to give evidence before the Currency Committee ; Major F. B. Longe, R. E., Superintendent, Survey of India Department ; Mr. H. Bicknell, solicitor of Bombay ; Dr. Hutchinson, Surgeon-Colonel J. Parker, Major Stanley Smith, and others.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, accompanied by Major Henry Pennell, Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay from Allahabad by the Calcutta express at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where his Honour was met by Mr. F. A. Spencer, Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey, of the Bombay High Court ; and Mr. W. P. Pechey, of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. After shaking hands with those present, Sir Antony MacDonnell, in company of his Aide-de-Camp and Mr. Spencer, drove to the Ballard Pier, whence he left in a steam launch and went on board the steamship Egypt.

A large number of medical practitioners in Bombay assembled at the Apollo Bunder to bid *bon voyage* to Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Dimmock. Amongst those present were the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna ; Drs. K. M. Dubash, B. Anklesharia, Satpute, Bezonji Navroji, Mr. B. B. Pitale, and others. Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock drove to the bunder at 12-30 p.m. They were profusely decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets. They stepped in the Police launch, and left the Bunder for the steamer amidst the cheers of those present.

PLAGUE INOCULATION AT UNDHERA, BARODA, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1898.

MONS. HAFFKINE'S report on the above subject states :—

The inoculations were performed in Undhera on the 12th February 1898, with the object of demonstrating to the Baroda authorities the protective effect of the measure. On the above date the population of the villages, exclusive of the adjacent suburb, consisted of 950 souls, of whom 47 had been inoculated previously between the 20th January and the 2nd February, 1898, by Dr. C. D. Divanjee, of the Baroda Medical Establishment, and were not inoculated again. All the others, for the purpose of inoculation, were collected in the streets and grouped according to the wards where they resided, family by family. In each household, as nearly as was possible, half the number of the male members, half the number of the females, and half the number of the children were inoculated. The total number of persons thus inoculated was 466, giving, with the 47 inoculated previously a total of 513, while 437 remained uninoculated. These operations were carried out by Mons. W. M. Haffkine and Surgeon-Major Bannerman, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, in the presence of M. Rao Bahadur V. M. Samarth, Suba of Baroda Prant, Rao Bahadur Nilkantrao K. Ambegavkar, District Plague Officer, and Dr. K. V. Dhuraandhar, L.M. and S., Sanitary Commissioner and Secretary, Plague Arrangements, Baroda State, and with the assistance of the following physicians of the Baroda Medical Establishment :—Dr. Dhanjibhai H. Mehta, L. M. and S., Dr. Chaganprasad D. Divanjee, L. M. and S., District Plague Duty Medical Officer, Savaklal M. Dave, L. M. and S., Gopinath C. Chitnis, L. M. and S., Gangadhar B. Paranjpe, L. M. and S., and Surajlal M. Dongajads, L. M. and S.

The investigation as to the result of the measure was made on the 4th April, 1898, by Surgeon-Major-General R. Harvey, Acting Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Mons. W. M. Haffkine, Surgeon-Major Bannerman, M. Rao Bahadur V. M. Samarth, Rao Bahadur Nilkantrao K. Ambegavkar, Rao Saheb Ramlal H. Desai, B. A., LL.B., Vahivatdar of Baroda Peths, and Dr. Chaganprasad D. Divanjee, L. M. & S. All the results were compared with and confirmed by the official documents kept during the course of the epidemic.

The following was the result of the investigation. The plague continued in Undhera up to 26th March 1898, i. e., for 42 days after the inoculations, and affected 23 families. The mortality among the inoculated and uninoculated members was as follows :—

A—AMONG THE UNINOCULATED MEMBERS :

(a) One child, of 1 year, named Chhitoo, belonging to house 68, Ward 1, died of bronchitis, on the 21st February 1898.

(b) Three uninoculated died of plague during the first three days after the 12th February, 1898, and were not taken into account as having been attacked before the others were inoculated. These persons were :—Bai Bhagirthi, female, 20, of house 14, Ward 2 ; Suri alias Chanchi, female, 4 years, of house 15, Ward 3 ; and Gurtood Jeeva, male of house 67, Ward 1.

(c) Lastly, from the 15th February 1898, until the end of the epidemic, 27 more attacks of plague occurred amongst the uninoculated, of which 26 died.

B—AMONG THE INOCULATED MEMBERS :

(a) There were no deaths from other causes than plague.

(b) There were no deaths during the first three days after inoculation.

(c) Altogether, up to the end of the epidemic, there were 8 attacks of plague in inoculated, of which 3 were fatal. In one of these 3, there was no interval between the inoculation fever and the time when the bubonic fever set in ; in the second there was an interval of six days, and in the third of eight days.

Annexed to this report are 28 sheets giving in detail the composition of each affected family and the occurrences of plague among them. The details are summarised in a table given in the report :—

The 64 uninoculated members of the affected families had 27 attacks, of which 26 were fatal. The 71 inoculated had 8 attacks, of which 3 were fatal.

If the inoculated had suffered to the same extent as their uninoculated relatives, they would have had, proportionately to their number, 29 deaths from plague. This actual number appeared reduced by 28, which is a reduction of 90·5 per cent. of mortality attributable to inoculation.

The result as here obtained tallies with all the observations made up to now upon the protective effect of the plague prophylactic, the reduction of mortality affected by it in a plague-stricken population averaging, with a remarkable regularity, between 80 and 90 per cent.

Analysing the occurrences of plague in the 28 families according to the sexes of the patients, it appears that amongst the uninoculated there were 21 males, of whom 7 were fatally attacked. Amongst the inoculated there were 41 males, of whom 3 were attacked fatally. This represents a reduction of mortality in males by 75 per cent.

Amongst the uninoculated there were 40 females, of whom 19 were fatally attacked. Amongst the inoculated there were 30 females, of whom none was attacked fatally, though proportionately they should have had 14 deaths. This represents a reduction of mortality in females by 100 per cent.

Analysing the occurrences according to the ages, it appears that amongst the uninoculated there were 16 children under 10 who had 5 deaths and 4 people above 50 who had 2 deaths. Amongst the inoculated there were 19 children under 10 who had 1 death and 4 people above 50 who had no death. This represents a reduction of mortality amongst inoculated children by 83·3 per cent., and amongst people above 50 by 100 per cent.

Amongst the uninoculated there were 44 people between the age of 10 and 50 who had 19 deaths, and amongst the inoculated 48 people of the same age who had 2 deaths. This represents a reduction of mortality in middle-aged people by 90·5 per cent.

SEYYID ALI, the only son of the Sultan of Zanzibar, arrived in London on Friday.

THE United Club will hold a Sessional dinner at the Criterion Restaurant on Wednesday, May 4, at which Mr. A. R. Colquohoun will open discussion upon "The China Question."

THE CURRENCY.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTIONS TO THE LINDSAY SCHEME.

THE enclosures to the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State include the following minute by the Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., examining Mr. Lindsay's scheme :—

Mr. Lindsay's scheme is described in enclosure No. III in words which are understood to have Mr. Lindsay's own approval. He proposes that the Government should offer to sell, without limit, on the one hand rupee drafts in India at the rate of exchange of 15 1-16 pence the rupee, and on the other hand sterling drafts on London at the rate of exchange of 15 3-4 pence the rupee. He also proposes that when the demand for gold drafts on London becomes so great as to indicate the necessity, the volume of the rupee currency should be contracted by melting down rupees, the silver bullion being sold for gold.

The funds connected with the transactions are to be kept separate from the ordinary Government balances in "Gold Standard" Offices in London and in Calcutta and Bombay. The London Office is to be kept in funds to meet the drafts drawn on it—

(1) by borrowing in gold to the extent of five or ten millions sterling ;

(2) by the receipts realised by the sale of drafts on India ;

(3) by the receipts realised by the sale of the silver bullion in rupees melted down ; and,

(4) when necessary, by further gold borrowing.

The Indian Offices are to be kept in funds to meet the drafts drawn on them—

(1) by the receipts realised by the sale of drafts on London ;

(2) by the coinage, when necessary, of new rupees from bullion purchased by the London Office and sent to India.

The two main objects of the scheme are—firstly to make the sterling and rupee currencies interchangeable at rates approximating to 16 pence the rupee, and, secondly, in making rupees convertible into sterling, to do so in a manner that will prevent the use of gold as money in India.

THE CONVERSION FUND.

2. There is no doubt that a Conversion Fund which is ready and sufficient at all times to issue sovereigns in exchange for, say, 15 4-8 rupees and to receive them in exchange for, say, 15 rupees, will have the effect of maintaining the exchange somewhere about these values. So far as regards this object it is immaterial whether the Conversion Fund is held in England or in India, or partly in one and partly in the other. The question of locality merely affects the convenience of the persons who will tender for exchange, and will add to the quarter-rupee difference a further difference in respect of charges of actual remittance.

3. In Mr. Lindsay's plan that side of the Conversion

India, while at the same time the same or other banks pay rupees into the Conversion Fund, drawing out gold in exchange. The only final operation is that the Secretary of State has passed a certain amount of gold from the Conversion Fund into the India Office Treasury: the banks, as a whole, remain unaffected, and the situation is exactly the same as if the Secretary of State had suspended drawings for the time, and met his requirements in the inactive season with money directly borrowed against the intended heavier remittances of the active season. In short, the Conversion Fund under such circumstances gives no facility and no machinery which is not, under the existing system, available by means of suspension of drawings. If the amount suspended in the inactive season is more than can be recovered by excess drawings in the busy season, then *ex hypothesi* the rupees paid into the Conversion Fund in the inactive season are greater in excess of the amount for which a demand would be made upon it in the busy season, and the case is that described in the latter part of paragraph 7 above, namely, the final withdrawal of rupees purchased at an excessive price.

THE COMPETITION OF THE TWO METALS.

10. To consider the other side of the plan, let the supposition now be the contrary of that made in paragraph 9, and that the rate of exchange is tending to rise above the gold point. In that case it is proposed to receive into the Conversion Fund all gold tendered, and with this gold to buy silver bullion to be coined into rupees until, the requisite addition being made to the circulating stock, the value of the rupee falls to sixteen pence. That is to say, when circumstances arise in which gold would naturally in response to the demands of trade find its way into circulation in India, the scheme contemplates special steps to prevent that result in order to substitute silver for gold as the required addition to the volume of the currency.

It has been stated in paragraph 8 of this memorandum that, if Mr. Lindsay's initial assumption proved erroneous, the Government would be deprived of all control of the measures for introducing the gold standard in the matter of the payment of gold for rupees. Here we find that, if Mr. Lindsay's assumption be correct, the Government are vested with a sensible degree of control of the volume of the rupee currency, for new rupees are to be coined from bullion bought with gold from the Gold Standard Offices, at the discretion of Government. This is not a feature of the plan that can commend itself in principle, for the regulation of the sole full legal tender currency of a country should be entirely automatic and not in any degree dependent upon the discretion of the Administration.

11. This special interference of the Government is suggested in pursuance of one of the two main objects of the plan. But it seems very doubtful whether the object of the interference—even if the interference were in itself unobjectionable in principle—is really worth attaining. Instead of requiring the Government to make additions of its own motion to the currency, would it not be a more healthy state of things that the state of par should be maintained by the natural backward and forward flow of excess currency in the hands of the public? And when the circumstances assumed in this paragraph arise, would it not be preferable to let the gold coin go into actual circulation?

THE EBB AND FLOW OF RUPEES.

12. The par of exchange between rupees and gold will be maintained only by exporting redundant rupees, in some form or other, and when the stage is reached where the circulation as a whole is sometimes redundant and sometimes deficient (with reference to a value of sixteen pence), the par will be maintained only by an arrangement by which the redundancy will ebb in the form of coin to England and the deficiency be corrected by the flow of coin from England. Mr. Lindsay's proposal is to make this ebb and flow take place in rupees, and it may be admitted that it would so operate, though not except at inordinate cost) to raise the rupee circulation to the point where the stage of ebb and flow comes into operation. But it will be far preferable if the margin of circulation which is to ebb and flow consists of sovereigns which can be directly utilised in England: India will then have a Gold Standard in the simplest and most convenient form. The number of rupees in circulation must be so reduced that they shall even at the most inactive time of trade, be insufficient with reference to an exchange of sixteen pence, and with even then require to be supplemented (mainly, if not entirely in respect of the less active circulation which is represented by the reserve of banks and of the Government) by further coin. That coin should be gold and under the scheme proposed in the despatch, it is sovereigns only which would find their way into the circulation, when the rupees became deficient; and the sovereigns included in the circulation will form that margin of it which ebbs and flows in the manner above described.

UGANDA NEWS.

THE *Zanzibar Gazette* says: News from the mainland is as difficult to extract as blood from a stone, but thanks to a visit paid to that developing tract of country by a Zanzibar resident, we are able to publish a few facts concerning a somewhat sensational time they have been experiencing of late at the head of the line. The Uganda railway is going on apace, but considerable interference with its regular progress has resulted from the railway being hampered by enormous quantities of stores, rations and equipment being taken up for the officers and men proceeding to garrison Uganda. This were in itself an embarrassment but added to this press of through traffic is the presence in the neighbourhood of the Tzavo 13 miles up the line of a man-eating lion or lioness which has occasioned a reign of terror among the large encampments in that district, two of which are of the rank of small towns. Up to the time of our informant's visit some twelve coolies had been carried off and eaten, in one case only the half of the skull of the victim being recovered. The beast of prey did not stop short at even a jamidar. The kindling of large fires quite fails to keep off the attacks and the camps are alarmed every night—*tom-toms* are kept continually going, and at the least fancied alarm of attack shots freely fired,—one night it will be found to the danger of the community. The attacking beast even claws beneath the tents.

Our informant sat up all night but saw nothing, bullocks at dead of night stampeded past the tent fleeing from the foe, which kills them but disdains to eat its prey.

AFFRAY ON A STEAMER.

BOMBARDING THE SHIP'S OFFICERS WITH COAL.

CAPT. Day, of the Pathan, has furnished the "Kobe Chronicle" with a few particulars of the conflict which occurred on the ship at Muji between the coolies and the crew. It was caused, he says, through some of the coolies attempting to take the Chief Engineer's tallybook out of his hand when he objected to some cheating which he had perceived in the coal supplied for the bunkers. The Chief Officer and the Fourth Engineer endeavoured to pacify the coolies, who then attacked them with crowbars, broomsticks, etc., and bombarded the Chief Officer in his room for about five minutes with lumps of coal, cutting and bruising him about the head and body. By this time the other officers and engineers, Malay sailors, and quartermasters had armed themselves with the ship's bayonets, and charging the coolies, drove them off the ship in five minutes. The Chief Engineer fired several shots in the air from his revolver, and the Chief Officer shot one man in the leg. There were about eighty coolies, and only seven of the ship's company engaged in the row, and the police did not turnup for nearly an hour later.

In a paper read on April 20 at the National Liberal Club, Mr. Harold Cox compared the West Indies to a spoilt child, ever complaining. During the quinquennium ending with 1897 the imports into the West Indies had been higher than in any quinquennium during the last thirty years, and had maintained their level in spite of the enormous fall in prices. The right course (he said) would be to get rid of the sugar industry as quickly as possible, except in islands like Barbados. It was time to put an end to the mockery of responsible government in these small Colonies. As counties in size, they should be treated as counties for purposes of government.

THE executive committee of the Navy League desire to draw public attention to the following facts which have become known since the introduction of the Estimates:—(1). In 1897 the expenditure on new construction for the period 1887-97 of Great Britain and the Franco-Russian Alliance respectively was: Great Britain, £53,325,000: Dual Alliance, £49,982,000; leaving an advantage on the side of this country of £3,343,000. (2). But when we take the period 1887-98, including only one-seventh of the Russian special appropriation as originally announced (£1,203,000), and deduct the sums not expended in 1897 by the Admiralty, the British advantage has vanished. It stands at £255,000. (3). We have the best reason to know that the Russian special appropriation for new construction during the next seven years is to be, not 90,000,000 roubles (as we have reckoned above), but 200,000,000 roubles (£20,000,000 or thereabouts). When, asks the chairman of the executive committee, is Mr. Goschen's Supplementary Estimate to be submitted to the House of Commons?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Amir of Kabul will probably not start for his summer quarters on the Paghman Range until next month. His Highness is said to be in excellent health. He is reported to have treated the family of the late Sipah Salar with great consideration.

SNIDER rifles belonging to men of the Khyber Rifles, who deserted last August, are still coming in. Two more have been surrendered at Landi Kotal. It is of course hopeless to expect ever to recover the large quantity of ammunition looted.

BEING unable to find securities for his good behaviour, the moulvi who was recently arrested for preaching sedition in the market square at Agra has been committed to prison for twelve months.

FOR the first time since plague appeared in Karachi the daily returns of fresh cases on Thursday exceeded 100.

THE Uganda Regiment, which leaves Bombay to-day, will make all possible haste inland on arrival at Mombasa. The 1st Baluch Battalion, it is understood, will stand fast at Uganda until the new battalion arrives there. Transport difficulties along the route are said to be still very great.

THE North-Western Railway earnings for the week ended April 23rd were Rs. 7,53,916, being an increase of Rs. 1,87,292 over the corresponding date of last year. To date the increase in the present financial year is Rs. 8,60,993.

THIS summer the Indian Meteorological Department will arrange for weekly telegrams from the Seychelles, Mauritius and Zanzibar, giving the results of local observations regarding monsoon currents over the ocean area. This will be an improvement on the past year's daily telegram from the Seychelles only.

THE Committee which is to assemble at Simla to consider how the station can be extended and the best means of ensuring an ample water-supply, will be composed of representatives of the Government of India, the Punjab Government, and the Municipality, due care being taken to have engineering experts on the list.

THE Government of Madras has ordered the issue of a notification appointing the railway station at Tungabhadra to be a plague inspection station from the 22nd April and abolishing the inspection station at Guntakal.

A LAHORE native paper says:—"A few days ago a company of sepoys went to the Barpani on a shooting expedition. Two of the sepoys, as they entered the jungle, saw a huge red tiger! The men retraced their steps towards camp, and soon after were seized with a violent type of fever. They are now under medical treatment, but are progressing. The peculiar colour and appearance of the animal was a demon in disguise."

THE British Museum now possesses about 44 mummies and about 80 coffins, not including covers of coffins and various fragments; taken together these represent a period of about 4,000 years. The oldest mummified human remains in the museum are those of Mycerinus, the builder of the third pyramid of Gizeh, about B.C. 3640; and the most modern those of a lady whose name is unknown, who, together with her three children, was mummified about A.D. 400. The cover of the coffin of Mycerinus, which is exhibited below the fragments of his mummy, is inscribed with a text that in his time was already some thousands of years old, and it is noteworthy that at this remote period the King is described as "living for ever" by the words on it. No further proof that the Egyptians believed in the resurrection and in a future life in the earliest times is needed.

As our experience of the plague and the ways in which it is spread is enlarged, writes the "Pioneer," there is a growing feeling that quarantine regulations are not only vexacious but entirely useless in preventing the spread of the disease. This idea, however, is no new one; it thas been the opinion of many of those who have had an intimate acquaintance with epidemics since the time when plague was first systematically studied. In Mr. Nathan's history of "The Plague in India," to which we alluded a few days ago, there is more than one passage showing the entirely ineffectual nature of land quarantine, however strict. During the outbreak in Ahmedabad district in 1817 strict quarantine was enforced by the Collector at all the neighbouring villages, but these "harsh and stringent measures were powerless to check the spread of the disease." A correspondent sends us a striking expression of opinion on this subject quoted from "A Visit to the Philippine Islands" by Sir John Bowring, late Governor of Hongkong and Plenipotentiary in China. The visit took place in 1858. Twenty years previously Sir John had met in Egypt a Dr. Lefevre, who had large experience of the plague during the terrible visitation of Egypt in 1835, and who by devoting his life to the study of this and other tropical diseases obtained an experience probably unrivalled in his day, and at any rate sufficient to give great weight to any expression of opinion on the treatment of diseases. Sir John Bowring records his pleasure at meeting Dr Lefevre in the Philippines, and at finding that his old opinion of the current superstitions and "delusions as to the efficacy of quarantine regulations, so really useless, costly, and vexatious," was unchanged. Dr. Lefevre placed in Sir John Bowring's hands some observations he had published in Bombay in 1840, where vessels from the Red Sea were subjected to sanitary regulations. Sir John Bowring continues: "Dr. Lefevre affirmst hat quarantines have done nothing whatever to lessen the dangers or check the ravages of the plague, but much to encourage its propagation. He complains of the deafness and incredulity of those whom the examination of a thousand indisputable facts will not convince, and he thus concludes: 'If I had not with peculiar attention studied the plague in the midst of an epidemic and without any more precautions than if the danger was nothing; if subsequent to the terrible visitation of 1835 in Egypt, I had not been frequently a witness to the scourge; if finally, since that epoch I had not given myself up with all the warmth of passion at the constant study of this malady, to the perusal of histories of the plagues which have ravaged the world, and to the examination of all sorts of objections, I should noth ave dared to emit so decided an opinion—an opinion respecting the soundness of which I do not entertain the slightest doubt.'"

MR. HERBERT SPENCER has placed it upon record that on going over all he wrote during a year's vegetarianism he consigned the MSS. in toto to the fire.

THE Corporation of London are Trustees of a bequest under which loans are granted at £2 per cent. interests to young men starting in business (vendors of distilled liquors excepted).

JUST before the 4th Infantry Brigade commenced, on April 19 an extensive sham fight in Linlithgowshire, it was discovered that 250 rounds of ball ammunition had been served out among the blank cartridges.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on April 20, dismissed with costs the case of "Sornasoondari Natchiar and Another v. Baskarasami Sethupathi," an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Madras of July 28, 1891, affirming a decision of the Subordinate Judge of Madura.

THE Umtali traders (the "Times" Cape Town correspondent telegraphs) are opposing the grant of trading licence to Indians. The High Commissioner has instructed the magistrate not to refuse licences to British subjects. An Anti-Banyan Society has been formed.

THE Collective Note drawn up by the Ambassadors of the Powers at their meeting on Tuesday, April 19, on the subject of the precautionary measures to be taken against the plague has been presented to the Porte. The document (says a Reuter telegram) commands the readiness shown by the Ottoman Government in approving the measures decreed by the Superior Sanitary Board to prevent the spread of the scourge which is threatening not only the Ottoman Empire, but Europe generally. Proceeding to state that the reports received justify the belief that the local authorities do not rigorously enforce the execution of the present regulations, the Note demands that fresh instructions should be sent for scrupulous application both of a system of isolation at Jeddah and of hygienic measures at that place and other populous centres. A list of the measures in question is appended to the Note. The Ambassadors also discussed a scheme for the application of the decisions of the Paris and Venice Sanitary Conferences.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	2	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	20
	Chuckla	8a	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	9	0	
C	Market	0	0	16
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
	Khetwadi	0	0	
D	Girgaum	0	0	2
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	29
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	4	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	2	3	8
	Sewree	0	1	
	Sion	2	0	
G	Mahim	4	0	9
	Worlee	0	4	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	46	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Sooni		1	17
	Arthur Road		4	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Total	72	17	105
	Total same date last year	27	16	91

a One from Ratlam-Malwa, and one from Goregaum, removed to Adumjee Peerbhoy Hospital.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	1
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	1	12
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	3	0	19
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	3	0	
D	Khetwady	2	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	3	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	21
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	2	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	5	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	5	2	11
	Sewree	2	1	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	3
	Worlee	3	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	14	0	4
	HOSPITALS.			
	Hindu		1	5
	Arthur Road		1	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	47	13	79
	Total plague deaths to date	22,681	25,696	
	Total same date last year	28	12	79

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	1

THE PAREL HOSPITAL CLOSED.

The Parel Plague Hospital was closed on Firday, the remaining patients, who numbered forty, having been removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

DAMAUN.

Plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 5th instant was four, including the deaf septuagenarian Parsi, who was fa t recovering, but who got a relapse and three additional babees. The plague mortality on the same date last year was 30. His Excellency the Governor of Damaun has directed Dr. Antonio Fernandes, in addition to his duties of attending to all the plague cases in the city, to superintend the clearing and disinfecting of the streets and houses with a sufficient staff of men and six soldiers. On the 6th instant, two persons died of plague, one a Dhed and the other Mr. Jao Cordeiro, an old Government pensioner. The mortality on the same date last year was 30.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Two fatal cases of death from plague were reported to the Municipality on Tuesday. Both men were Hindoos, one aged 50, and the other a young man of 25, the former occurred in Ward No. 8, and the latter in Ward No. 25 Buddree, the elder man, died in the Medical College Hospital, where he was admitted on the 18th ultimo; while Luckhoo, the younger man, died at 43 Motilal Seal's Lane, an off-shoot of Municipal Office Street. Under present arrangements it will not be possible to get each day's statistics till the following day. The best possible arrangements are being made by Mr. Green, the Chairman, to keep the public informed, day by day, of the deaths which occur in the city. A list will be issued daily, under the signature of Mr. Macdonald, the Secretary to the Corporation, showing the death-rate from ordinary diseases in each ward, and the death-rate corresponding with the same period in the previous year. The death-rate from plague will follow below. This will enable the public to see, at a glance, the state of public health in the city, and the numbers of plague cases which are occurring. Three lady nurses arrived from Bombay yesterday morning for plague duty in Calcutta.

A guard of twelve men of the 4th Bengal Infantry under a native officer, has been placed on duty at the Volunteer Headquarters since Tuesday to protect the armoury.

The tikka-gharri wallas are slowly returning to work. The supply on Wednesday was fair though the prices demanded were exorbitant. Conveyances were hardly procurable at the hackney-stands. Hire was plied for on the roads, and if the fare demands were not accepted the driver of the conveyance hailed, pleaded either that his horses were lame or that they were tired out. In this connection it may be stated that there has been a sudden fatality among horses, and the greatest difficulty has been experienced in the removal to the Salt Lakes of their carcases. No carts being available, the carcases have had to be carried away on poles.

It is reported that the plague hospital authorities refused the removal into town of the corpse of the lad Trowers who died in the Maniktolla hospital on Monday. The deceased was buried direct from the hospital.

Prominent European and native gentlemen continue to submit to inoculation with a view to its general adoption. Among those who were inoculated on Wednesday were Dr. Coulter and Mr. Yule.

Many of the people who migrated consequent on the late panic are returning to the city. Independent of the notifications issued by the Government and the Chairman of the Corporation, the Commissioner of Police has issued a notice, in the vernaculars, that inoculation is not compulsory, and that the police has nothing to do with the removal to hospital of any plague case, suspected or otherwise. The removal to the segregation hospital of any patient who cannot be segregated in his or her own house, will only be insisted on after medical observation.

THE SHIPPING DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty in unloading and loading vessels in port is great. Since Friday last, the stevedores, in spite of large advances, have not been able to maintain their requirements of coolies. These coolies are in the main drawn from the lowest class of Mahomedans and Ooriyas. The former have thrown up work, instigated by their bhai-brother-logue, the carters, who have also gone on strike. The Ooryias have bolted to Cuttack. The migration of the latter has been so pronounced that the ordinary steamer traffic to Chandbally and Balasore has been insufficient for the outrush. Several flats, towed by launches and inland steamers, have taken the community away in shoals to Midnapore, and those who could not find accommodation by vessel or boat, have walked out of the city with their belongings—and an Ooryiah never has much. One stevedore states that he has had to pay as much as three rupees a day per head for coolies, and double rates for night work to obtain but a small proportion of his requirement, and that he will be out of pocket by some thousands of rupees for the week. His work has been urgent, for his steamer had to leave by a given date, and hundreds of men who have taken advances are not to be traced. The worst of it is that the agents make no allowance for the trouble. Onward steamers with salt cargoes are naturally the worst sufferers, for that cargo has to be put out with special despatch. The difficulty is, perhaps, greater in the Kidderpore dock than at the jetties. And this is accounted for by the fact that there is, and has been, a very strong aversion to go to Kidderpore Mr. Parsons, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, waited on the Commissioner of Police early on Wednesday, with a view to decide upon some general pronouncement to allay the panic among the carters and coolies. The piece-goods importing houses feel the inconvenience acutely, for they are limited by time contracts; likewise the contractors, for such deliveries have to accept the goods by a certain date. Most of the latter are Marwarees, and it is reported that even at Rs. 20, per cent none could be obtained during the past three days. No doubt during the day many of those on strike will be induced to return to work.

THE CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT.

Every sweeper attached to the Conservancy department of the Municipality is either on strike or has threatened to abandon his work. The whole town was practically unswept yesterday, and the mounds of refuse heaped up on the road sides throughout the day were as offensive as they were extensive. Especially was this the case in the native quarters of the city, and it seems noteworthy that accumulations of the dirt of weeks were thrown out first at the time when the Municipality was unable to cart it away. A large number of the drivers of conservancy carts did endeavour, in some parts of the town, to load their vehicles; but their service was infinitesimal when compared to the demand. It was stated that the strike among the conservancy sweepers was due to an order issuing from the Health Office that all employed in dealing with the filth of the city should be inoculated. No such order has, of course, been given.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

TERRIBLE TALE OF TORTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 5.

A VERY shocking story of branding a Hindu widow, and her paramour, comes from the village of Gatraj, in the taluka of Daskarol. It appears that Bai Gala, a widow of the Garasia caste, had been living together with one Bhaiji Chaza as his wife, and had in consequence become enceinte. The fact coming to the knowledge of the police patel of the village, he sent the police havaldar to summon her before him. The woman was taken by the patel to the field of her paramour Bhaiji, who was making preparations to start for the city with his cart laden with fire-wood for the purpose of selling it. There, it is said, Bhaiji was maltreated by the patel's cousin, who is also one of the accused in the case. Patel Tejaji, his cousin, Karsonji, and the havaldar, Kashiram, all three accused brought Gala and Bhaiji to the field of Karsonji, that field Karsonji with the assistance of the other two applied cactus prickles to them. Afterwards they both were taken to the village chowrah, where they were separately tied to posts and stripped naked, as the story goes. Here the patel No. 1 asked the woman to name mahasukh, a rich Buniah, as being her paramour. The Buniah was called in the chowrah, and was made to pay Rs. 50 to the accused, and then he was allowed to go home. In the chowrah, it is further stated, a pair of red-hot pincers was brought by the havaldar No. 3, and with it the patel branded both Gala and Bhaiji. Bhaiji was allowed to go away after he paid to the patel Rs. 20. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that as Gala was in an "interesting situation" she was called and warned. It was alleged by the prosecution that all this was done at midnight. The medical evidence showed that there were burns and blisters on both complainants, the former caused by branding the parts with a red-hot iron, and the latter by the application of cactus spikes. The motive alleged for the crime was extortion. The accused were tried by Mr. Fry and assessors under sections 324 and 347 of the Indian Penal Code, the defence brought witnesses to prove an *alibi*. The court, after hearing both sides, reserved judgment till the 11th instant.—Mrs. Lalshanker, the wife of Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, the Sub-Judge, and the Secretary to the Ahmedabad Ladies' Club, on Wednesday, invited, on behalf of the members of the club, Mrs. Fry, the wife of the Judge, and Mrs. Barth-lomeuz, the wife of the Civil Surgeon, to a leave party on the occasion of their departure for England by the next mail. Mrs. Bartholomeuz, as the president of the club, and Mrs. Fry as a member, took very great interes in the welfare of the club and attended regularly all the ladies' gatherings, which took plase every Thursday at the Bhadanath Institute. The absence of the valuable lady will be greatly felt by the members of the club. There was another social gathering of Native and European ladies at the bungalow of Mrs. Modi, the wife of Mr. M. P. Modi, barrister-at-law, who invited last Monday the ladies of leading families of all classes in Ahmedabad to a tea-party Mrs. Modi is anxious to promote social intercourse among ladies of different castes and creeds. Her gatherings take place quarterly.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CEBU.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Manila on April 12, The Spanish worships went down to Cebu where they bombarded the city. It is said that there was not the slightest necessity to take this extreme step as had the troops landed protected by their own rifles they could have defeated any number of rebels who could have been got together in the city to oppose them The Spanish troops met no opposition on landing, the rebels having absconded before a shot was fired, taking with them, it is said, £200,000 in hard cash.

About thirty Chinese were killed in the bombardment, but no European casualties are reported. The foreigners in business in Cebu hoisted their national flag over their premises, and these were respected by the Spanish Admiral.

It is stated that the Friars are again at the bottom of the Cebu rising. A short time ago the Friars took forcible possession of a large track of valuable land, belonging to natives. They did not turn out the original owners, but generously allowed them to remain on a higher rental! This action was, of course, distasteful to the natives, and great difficulty has been experienced in collecting rents. The sugar crops of a land agent were recently fired, and in the conflagration that ensued cane belonging to natives not interested in the dispute, or who had paid their rents, was also partially destroyed.

Cebu, which ranks third in the cities of the Philippines, was wrecked in the bombardment. The island of Cebu, besides producing large quantities of hemp and sugar, is rich in coal and petroleum, and a company has just been formed, with a capital of $,000,000 to develop the natural resources.

THE anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield was celebrated throughout the England on April 19. The statute in Parliament-square was profusely decorated, and a large number of persons visited the deceased statesman's tomb in Hughendon Churchyard. A wreath of primroses was received from the Queen and placed on the grave. The Hon. C. M. Belilios, of Hong Kong, sent a heart-shaped device composed of primroses and immortelles, having in the centre "1837—V.R.I.—1898." This was surmounted by an Imperial crown bearing the motto, "God Defend the Right," worked in everlasting flowers.

A CONFERENCE of Irish peers and representatives of grand juries was held in Dublin, on April 15 to consider the provisions of the Irish Local Government Bill. The Duke of Abercorn presided, and described the measure as of a revolutionary character, which abolished at one stroke a system of country administration by grand juries which had worked well. But he counselled acceptance of the inevitable, and recommended grand jurors and Unionists, while urging the Government to introduce safeguards, to hold themselves in readiness as candidates for the new representative bodies to be created.—The Marquis of Londonderry and other peers were among the speakers, and resolutions were passed suggesting numerous amendments of the bill.

THE following statement appears in the *British Weekly*:—We are able to stat on the highest authority that within the last three weeks Mr. Gladstone's immediate circle have come face to face with the actual facts about his illness, which is undoubtedly cancer in the antrum (cavity of upper jaw), and incurable. In his circumstances an operation is out of the question. Morphia is administered once only in the twenty-four hours, and is successful in keeping down pain. The days are going by in great tranquillity and peace. Mr. Gladstone is able to be with his family and to walk in the garden. Those who watch him feel that they can never be thankful enough for his steadfast faith, patience, and submission to God's will, and for the undimmed clearness of his mind.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

FOR some time past, as already noticed in our columns, both Spain and the United States have been preparing for war, and it is somewhat difficult to say which nation at the present moment has its fleet in the most advanced state of readiness. Below we give tabular statements of the vessels which are at the present time ready or nearly ready for effective work, but both countries have in addition other vessels which, should hostilities be prolonged, might be brought into action. It is probable that the legislative enactments of the United States to the effect that all materials for building and equipping their ships must be produced as home have had the effect of delaying their preparations. These laws are now in abeyance, and both vessels and munitions of war have been largely purchased abroad. It has also been reported that the Americans have experienced a dearth of trained seamen, and it may be for this reason that several ships otherwise ready have not been commissioned. As it is, however, the United States have at the present time three squadrons ready to act. One of these is at Key West and consists of the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the armoured cruiser New York, the protected cruisers Cincinnati, Detroit, Marblehead, Montgomery, Nashville, Wilmington and Helena; four monitors, the Puritan, Amphitrite, Miantonomoh, and Terror, with nine torpedo-boats and several other small craft. At Hampton Roads a second squadron has been assembled, which recently put to sea for a short cruise of exercise. It is composed of the battleship Massachusetts, the armoured cruisers Brooklyn, the protected cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis. This last squadron will, it is reported, be augmented by the armoured cruiser Texas and by the protected cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans. The fourth battleship in commission is the Oregon, which lately returned from San Francisco to proceed to Key West, and which is now making her way northwards on the south-east coast of America. The United States has a third squadron in China waters, which would in case of war be able to operate against Spain's naval forces in the Philippines. Every precaution also has been taken by means of coast defences and a number of improvised port-defence vessels to protect the Atlantic seaports from attack by Spanish cruisers.

The concentration of the Spanish fleet has not been carried out to anything like the extent of that of her possible antagonist. In Cuban and in Philippine waters there are flotillas consisting of small cruisers, torpedo gunboats and coasting craft, but no men-of-war heavier than a second-class protected cruiser. There were until lately two armoured cruisers at Havana, the Viscaya and Oquando, but these vessels left for the East-ward on April 3, and their movements have not since been reported. It is conjectured that they have gone to meet a flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats, which leaving Cadiz some time since was last heard of at the Cape Verde Islands. This flotilla comprises the Furor, Terror, and Pluton, destroyers, and the Ariete, Azor, and Rayo, sea-going torpedo-boats, accompanied by a merchant steamer to act as convoy. On April 11 two other armoured cruisers, the Infanta Maria Theresa and the Cristobal Colon, which had left Cadiz two days previously, passed Teneriffe steering south, and have since been reported from St. Vincent as joining the already-mentioned flotilla. This is the only squadron which Spain can be said to have at sea. In Spanish ports, however, a number of fine ships and a second torpedo flotilla are being prepared for action. It is impossible to say exactly in what state of readiness these vessels are, for almost without exception, they have recently been in the builders' or repairers' hands. They include the battleship Pelayo, the armoured cruisers Carlos V., Princesa de Asturias, and Cardenal Cisneros, the protected cruisers Lepanto and Alfonso XIII., several smaller vessels, three destroyers, and six first-class torpedo-boats.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMANDERS.

In the all too probable event of war between the United States and Spain it will be interesting to note who are likely to be the leaders in the naval warfare which must promptly ensue when the first blows have to be struck. The command of the North American Squadron of the United States Navy has been until the last few weeks in the hands of Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard. This officer has, however, completely broken down in health, has had to take six months' leave, and his coveted place has been given by the Secretary of the Navy to Capt. William T. Sampson, the late president of the court of inquiry into the loss of the Maine. Capt. Sampson, who goes the acting rank of Rear-Admiral, is the senior of his rank in the United States Navy, and in the ordinary course would be promoted to his flag in July next, when Rear-Admiral Kirkland, who is well known to many officers of our navy, has to retire on account of age. Capt. Sampson, as a midshipman, saw considerable service in the Civil War of 34 years ago. Of recent years he has been head of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, and last year was given the command of the Iowa. He bears a very high reputation in the United State Navy. As second in command of the squadron we find Capt. Robley D. Evans, better known throughout the Navy as "Fighting Bob," and a very fair example of the modern American naval officer. He entered the Service from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1870, and made his mark as a very early period of his service, leading the forlorn hope in the desperate assault and capture of Fort Fisher when he as midshipman in the North Atlantic Squadron under Admiral Porter and Commodore Schenck. A forlorn hope made up of volunteers from the fleet was sent against the, up to that time, impregnable works, and "Fighting Bob," yet a mere lad, was one of the leaders. It was one of the most desperate and sanguinary assaults of the war. When it over was the young midshipman lay in the corpse-piled trench at the foot of the breastworks half strangled beneath the dead and dying. He had been shot through both legs and received two slighter wounds in the body. Evans, who lay in the hospital for months, was promoted by act of Congress for conspicuous gallantry. He was afterwards on the China Station as lieutenant of the Monocacy, flagship of Vice-Admiral Rodgers, served in the Mediterran an as Navigating Lieutenant of the well-remembered flagship Shenandoah and as executive officer of the Congress, and in November, 1876, fitted out and commanded the training ship Saratoga. In latter years he has been a member of the Advisory Board under Admiral Rogers, and when on half-pay accepted service with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway as ship or bridge material and went to work in the shops of Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, where he personally inspected and tested all the steel for the Susquehanna Riverbridge. Capt. Evans had command of the Yorktown in the White Squadron during the difficulty with Chili, and in the operations in the seaning grounds in Behring Sea. He is now in command of the Iowa. The flying squadron is, we understand, to be given to Commodore W. S. Schley, who is next in seniority to Capt. Sampson. Another well-known officer is Capt. W. F. Chadwick who commands the New York. The for going are officers, who will be quickly heard of if war breaks out. On the Spanish side one of the most familiar names to Jack Tars is that of Rear-Admiral Don Fernando Antonez de Espinosa, who, it will be remembered, commanded the Spanish squadron during its memorable visit to Plymouth in the summer of 1895. His flag was then in the battleship Pelayo, at the present day considered Spain's best ship of war. The cruisers Marques de Ensenada and Vizcaya, both now in the Atlantic, were in Plymouth Sound on that occasion. The latter which made a somewhat sensational visit to New York in the days of the Maine's arrival at the Havana, is under the command of Capt. Don Antonio Bulate. The Spanish squadron in Cuban waters has as its chief Rear-Admiral Minerula. None of the naval officers in the present-day service of Spain have had any opportunity of gaining experience in actual warfare as the Fleet could take scarcely any part in the Carlist campaigns, the expedition to Morocco, and the operations against the Cuban insurgents. In our time, with the exception of the part it played against Chili and Peru, and the ill-judged operations of Admiral Pinzon, the Spanish Fleet has been most noteworthy for the famous pronunciamento under the late Admiral Don Juan Topete at Cadiz in 1868, when the first blows were struck which ended in the exhile of Queen Isabella and the establishment of the short-lived Republic. English and Spanish sailors were side by side in the expeditions against Mexico in 1862 and our temporary occupation of Vera Cruz.

ACTIVITY AT WASHINGTON.

The following description is given in the *New York Herald* of the activity at Washington: "The executive departments are working night and day. The word of command thrills the Army and Navy. Officers are hurried to their commands, peace-cheeked cadets are snapped up and sent to sea. Famous old sailors and soldiers appear on the streets, their names emblematic of the glory of our own great wars. The illustrious schofield is seen as ser

CYCLING AT HOME.

THE passing of Easter has been singularly noticeable for the almost complete immunity from accident of the countless thousands who toured during the holiday time throughout the length and breadth of the land. Our leading daily papers always seize on every small cycling disaster, and write it up into a dangerous occurrence, but even these small excuses for sensationalism have recently been remarkably scarce. The holiday opened temptingly with a most perfect Good Friday, and though the subsequent days of the vacation were not so good, cycling was possible, with pleasure, on each of them, and repots from all parts of the country except the extreme north where the wet was more persistent, tell of tours and cycling trips without number.

Some idea of the extent of the exodus from London on these occasions, may be gathered from the fact that at one railway station in London alone, out of the many great terminal starting places for long-distance journeys, no fewer than 1,400 bicycles were booked in a day, and every road out of London was densely thronged with an endless stream of wheeling traffic, the more popular routes, such as the Protsmouth road in its early stage to Ripley, and the Epping Forest roads, being absolutely congested with cyclists. The wise ones seem very few in number, however, for if the high main roads were left, the lanes were found in comparative desolation. The average cyclist being a persistent mainroader, and an adherent to set routes, even at so great a discomfort as is entailed by travelling in a crowd.

Perhaps the most conspicuously successful racing man at Eastertime in this country, was the Birmingham crack, F. W. Chinn, who has just returned from Italy, where the trickiness of the Italian sprinters was too much for him. On Good Friday, he scored in the ten miles unpaced scratch race at Wood Green, in hot company, including Parlby, Gascoyne, Pope, and Howard, and on the Monday, at Birmingham, he was unbeatable in three events, getting through the mile handicap from scratch, winning the mile scratch event, and tying with Gascoyne for the quarter-mile time trial, unpaced in 28 2-5th secs.

Records at Easter were out of the question, as winds ruled high all the time, and though Cordang and Chase kept the promise of the bills and made attempts, they were obviously foredoomed to failure owing to the weather, if for no other consideration. There was an attempt on the mile tricycle record by E. J. Steel, at putney, a holder of tricycle records, but this, also was a failure, and as records could not be beaten, Steel established tricycle records up to a mile, without pacemakers, this class of record being recently taken into official recognition, but the time recorded was considerable behind "record" standard, 2 min, 41 secs, for a mile, having frequently been unofficially accomplished in solitude years ago.

A farewell banquet to R. L. Jefferson is down for this evening, and to-morrow he starts on his toilsome journey to Khiva, riding to Dover, and thence crossing to Calais, and afterwards by Berlin, Vienna, and across Hungary and Southern Russia to Moscow, where the really serious business of crossing the wild desert regions begins. The intrepid traveller dreads none of these things, and his Constantinople, Moscow and Siberian journeys, have so imbued him with the love of travel, that he seems bound to be a roamer to the end of his days.

Bicycle thieving is not always a success. There was the usual temptation offered by a thirsty rider, who entered a house of refreshment for a drink, leaving a bicycle outside, when a stranger walked off with it. The stranger, however, was not a rider, and when the alarm was given, and a pursuit organised along the different roads leading from the place where the machine was stolen, the purloiner was overtaken, and only escaped by abandoning the bicycle and taking to his heels across the fields. But the owner of the bicycle was exceptionally lucky in having the instant assistance of other riders to aid him in recovery of his machine. Last week a thief in Paris was mobbed when caught on the bicycle he had stolen, and was handed over to the police in a torn and bleeding state, like that of a "welsher" caught red-handed at a race meeting.

A month's hard labour is none too severe a sentence for the brutal fellow who purposely drove into a cyclist who was descending a stiff hill in Kent, a few days ago. The man deliberately ran the cyclist down, and caused him grievous bodily harm, besides wrecking the machine. The previous record of the offender showed a score of twenty-eight convictions for various offences.

The example of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, in taking to cycling, is already having its influence on the followers of a fashionable lead. Every illustrated paper has been on the rush to get a photograph of the Prince in his new role, and it is stated, with some show of authority, that a painting in oils of His Royal Highness mounted on a bicycle, will be hung in this season's academy. If this is so, there will have to be some high speed art work to get the job over in time for the opening in May. The Royal fashion in cycling is not confined to Britain for the King of Siam, and the King of Portugal, take wheeling exercise with an immense retinue of attendants, all also mounted on cycles.

By a strange irony of fate, an athletic instructor who kept an academy for the development by exercise of those who insufficiently trained their bodies to perfect health, has just died of enlargement of the heart, due to overtraining and excess of muscular development. The athlete's heart gets too big for its work when a man relinquishes arduous toil as years advance, and the pump that sends his blood to the uttermost parts of his arterial system, is prone to become disordered. The perfect development is when the muscles and the heart, and the lungs, and the nervous system balance. A strong heart and bad wind, or a powerful will and feeble muscles, upset the harmony with evil results.

Two fellows, who were before the magistrates together on a charge of careless riding, were asked by the stipendiary whether they would not prefer their cases to be taken separately. As they were riding a tandem, they preferred to hang together, and were both fined. There is a peculiarity in tandem laws. Both riders may be fined for lamplessness, and that is more remarkable, both may be fined for breaches of traffic regulations, although only one of them has any control of the steering. In case of accident, causing damage, however, only the owner of the machine is liable, and if he invites a friend to accompany him, that friend cannot be sued.

The opening up of China is said to be forming a new outlet for the sale of cycles. The Consul at Ningpo, says that a strong cheap machine, without too many luxuries, that could be sold for £5 or £6, would sell like wild fire. He adds that a Chinaman does not mind the discomfort of a hard saddle and solid tyres. Perhaps not in the present unenlightened stage of his development. Englishmen rode solids when there was nothing else for them, but the Chinaman, or any other human being, will only ride a solid to-day so long as he knows no better. It is too late to rehabilitate the boot-lace tyre anywhere for any nation, however out-of-date.

R. L. Jefferson has made a start, and got clear of these shores after his first day's ride to Dover. He is now crossing Europe, by a route he already knows, to Moscow, and when there, the fun will begin of a desert crossing, accompanied by camels, who may, perchance, have to carry the rider and his machine where no roads, or paths, or the least semblance of a beaten path exists.

Professor Sharp, whose handbook on Bicycles and Tricycles, published by Longmans, is recognised as a leading authority of cycle-mechanics, is almost alone among British engineers in having a favourable word to say for chainless machines. It is true that in his book he condemns bevel gearing, but later developments have since occurred, and he now gives his opinion that although there is a greater friction and consequent smaller efficiency in a chainless machine, the convenience of not having so large a set of working parts to cover it with a gear case makes it on other grounds desirable to adopt a tooth-wheeled driving mechanism.

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A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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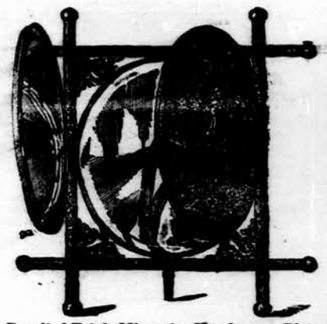

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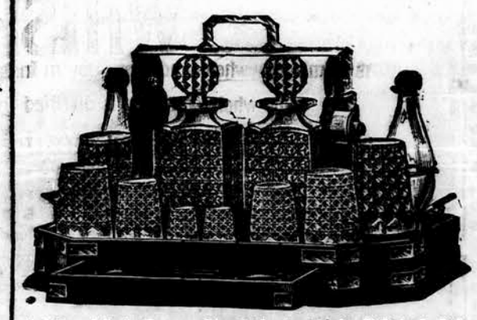

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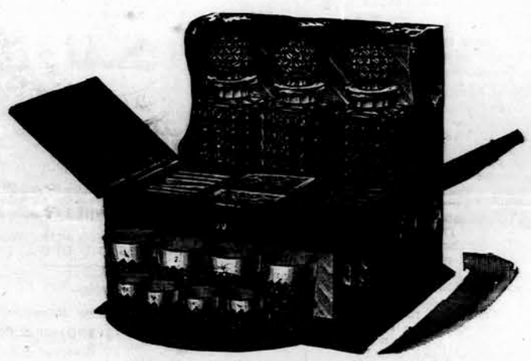

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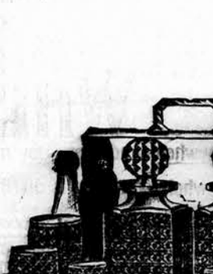

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